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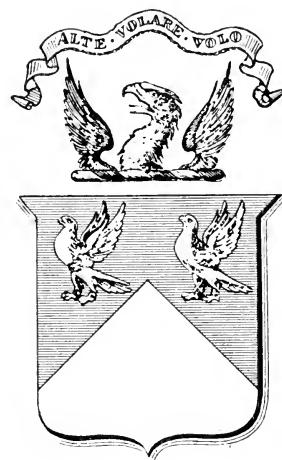
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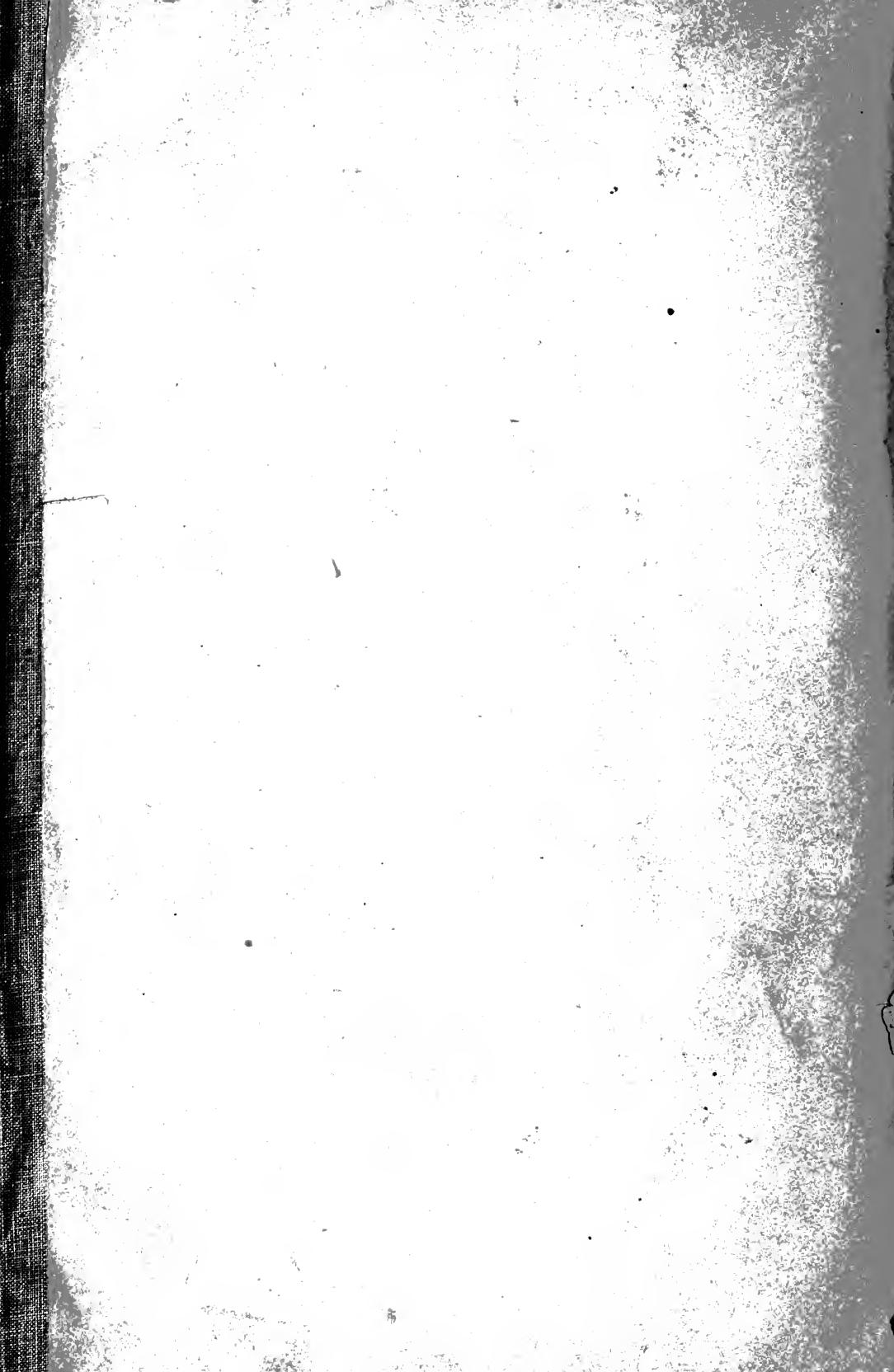
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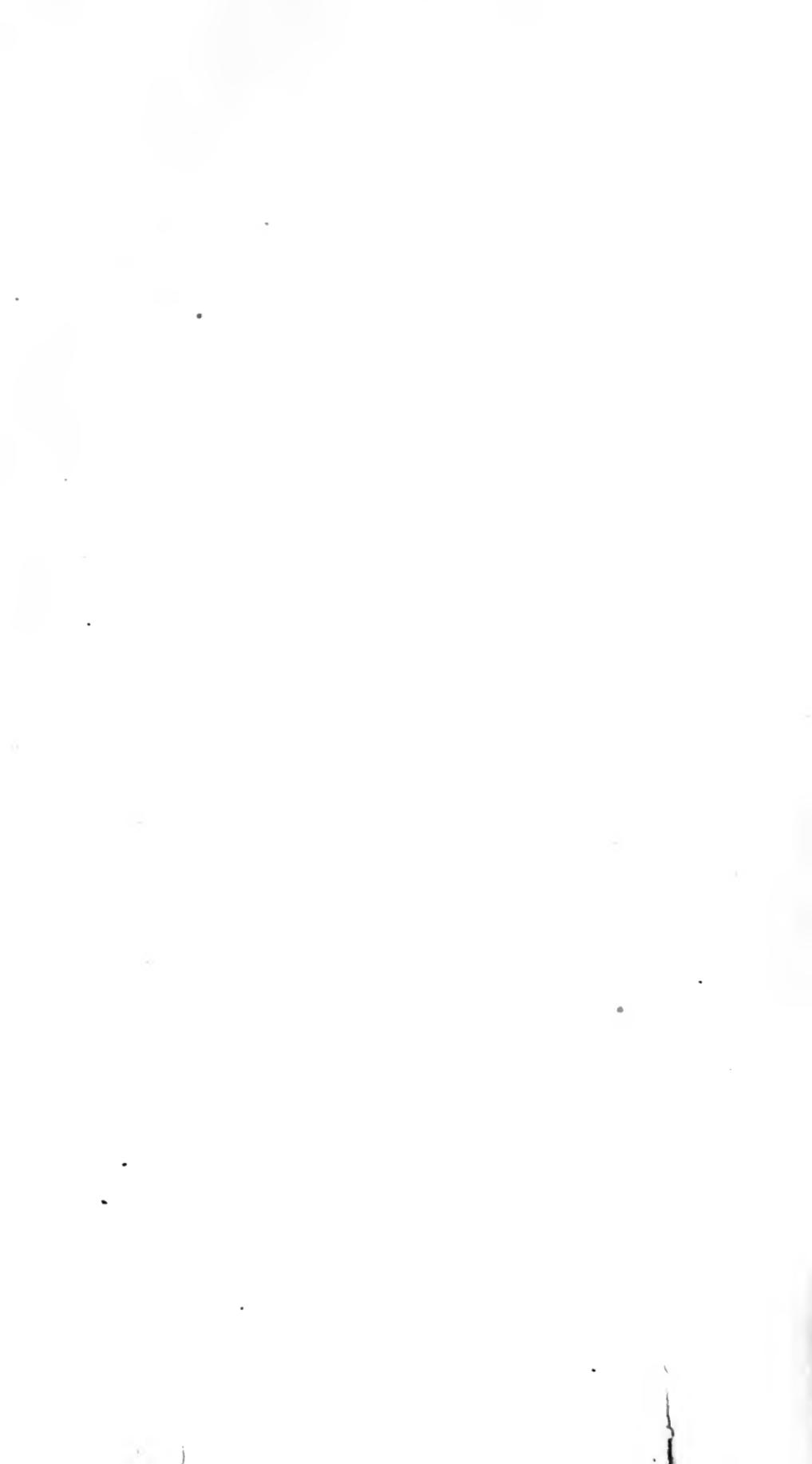
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S Y L L A B U S

OF A

COURSE OF THIRTY LECTURES

ON THE

**HISTORY OF EUROPE DURING THE
SEVENTEENTH CENTURY**

BY

H. MORSE STEPHENS.
"

*ITHACA :
ANDRUS & CHURCH.*

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58

HENRY M. S. PHENOM

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UPON THE EUROPEAN

MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY.

LECTURE I.

EUROPE IN 1600.

The first half of the 17th century ^{is/} marked by the same characteristics as the last half of the 16th, but the first traces of the modern European system, established by the Treaties of Westphalia and the Pyrenees, to be seen in the policy pursued by Henry IV of France and Cardinal Richelieu.

The period covered by the 16th and first half of the 17th century a period of transition, from the ferment created by the Reformation, the discovery of the New World and of the direct sea route to Asia, the invention of printing, etc., to the settled system which lasted from the Treaties of Westphalia to the French Revolution.

The characteristic features of this transition period are the Wars of Religion.

Causes of the Wars of Religion : the earnestness imparted by the Reformation supplemented by the work of the Counter-Reformation : so that war and persecution came to be considered a religious duty : religious intolerance among earnest men matched by the unscrupulous conduct of politicians.

During the Wars of Religion the sense of National Unity began to be felt, binding peoples by their countries rather than their faiths : in this way the Wars of Religion helped to throw off the burden of feudalism.

Different effects of the Wars of Religion in different countries, *e. g.*, (1) in the Netherlands, (2) in France, (3) in Germany.

Tendency toward strong government and standing armies to avert the horrors of religious and civil wars : France be-

ing the first country to obey this tendency becomes the most important nation in Europe during the first half of the 17th century.

Where the national spirit developed, countries became strong in spite of religious internal differences, *e. g.*, France, England, the United Provinces.

Relative position of the powers of Europe to each other in 1600.

The condition of Germany : unsatisfactory settlement made of the religious question by the Peace of Augsburg : the pretensions and actual strength of the Holy Roman Empire ; the electors, and princes of the Empire : certainty of further religious war in Germany.

The Papacy : its increased spiritual strength from the Counter-Reformation and the rise of the Jesuits.

In the year 1600, though religious war impends in Germany owing to German conditions, it is practically at its close elsewhere, for Henry IV has just issued the Edict of Nantes, Philip II of Spain is just dead, and Elizabeth of England is at the very end of her reign.

LECTURE II.

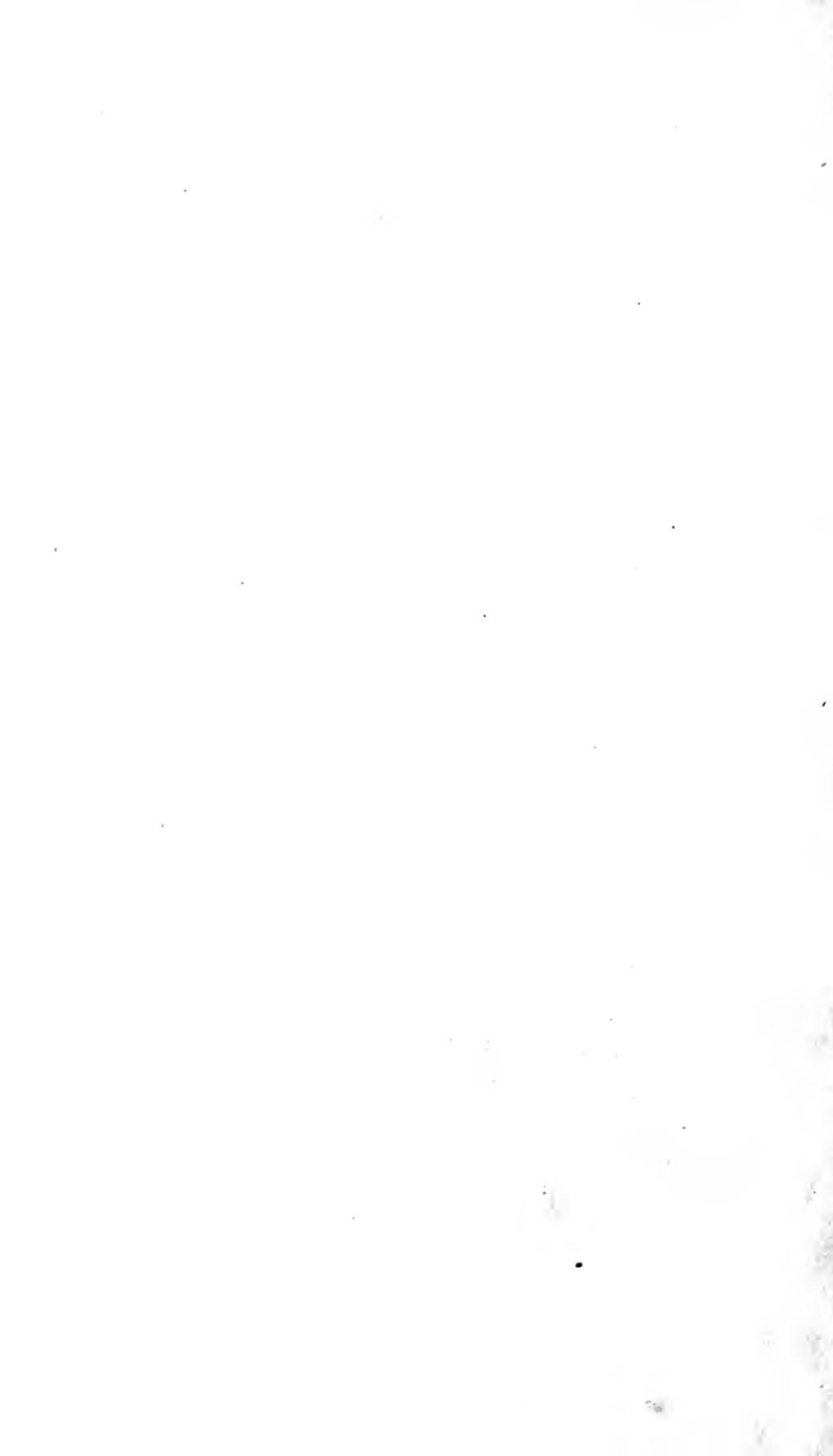
THE POLICY OF HENRY IV OF FRANCE.

The character and early career of Henry IV. *[born 1553; King of Navarre]*
His part in the Religious Wars in France.

He claims the throne on the death of Henry III (1589), and struggles as Huguenot leader against the Catholics.

He adopts the Catholic religion (1593), and becomes a national king.





He issues the Edict of Nantes (13 April, 1598), and thus pacifies the Huguenots: terms of the Edict.

His war with Philip II of Spain, concluded by the Treaty of Vervins (2 May, 1598).

The internal policy of Henry IV, as worked out by the Duc de Sully. *(born 1560, d. 1621)*

- i. His absolutism in government, justified by the turbulence and want of patriotism of the nobles, as shown in the League: execution of Biron (31 July, 1602).
- ii. His administrative reforms.
- iii. His judicial reforms: makes seats in the Parlements hereditary.
- iv. His financial reforms.
- v. His advancement of the material prosperity of his people:
 - a. by encouraging agriculture.
 - b. by undertaking public works.
 - c. by establishing manufactures.
 - d. by reviving commerce.
- vi. His interest in trans-Atlantic exploration and emigration: foundation of Annapolis (1604), of Quebec (1608).

The foreign policy of Henry IV: the "Great Design": the question of its authenticity.

Assassination of Henry IV at Paris by François Ravaillac (14 May, 1610).

Effect of the sudden death of the King on France and on Europe.

Authorities: The most recent small book on the life of Henry IV is a biography by *P. F. Willert* in the "Heroes of the Nations" series. The accounts of his reign in the small histories of modern Europe by *Victor Duruy* and by *A. Armann and G. Coutanceau* are good, and in the large histories of France by *Martin, Michelet* and by *Dareste*, brilliant but not quite up-to-date. The best secondary authorities are *Poirson, Histoire du règne de Henri IV*, 4 vols., *Perrens, Les*

mariages espagnols sous le règne de Henri IV et la régence de Marie de Medicis and L'Église et l'État en France sous le règne de Henri IV et la régence de Marie de Medicis; *Philippson*, Heinrich IV und Philipp III; *M. Ritter*, Geschichte der Deutschen Union; *Anquez*, Henri IV et l'Allemagne; *Rott*, Henri IV, les Suisses et la Haute Italie, *Puyol*, Edm. Richer: étude sur la renovation du gallicanisme au commencement du XVII^e siècle, 2 vols.; *Henrard*, Henri IV et la princesse de Condé; and *Feret*, Henri IV et l'Église catholique; see also the essays on "La France sous Henri IV" in *Hantaux*, Études Historiques sur le XVI^e et le XVII^e siècle, and on "Ravaillac et ses complices" in *Loiseleur*, Questions historiques du XVII^e siècle, as well as Vol. i, chap. 6 of *Les Finances françaises*, by the *Baron de Nervo*. Short excerpts from the PRIMARY AUTHORITIES are to be found in three volumes in the series edited by *B. Zeller*, Henri IV et Sully, Henri IV et Biron, and *La Fin de Henri IV*. The chief PRIMARY AUTHORITIES are the various collections of the letters of Henry IV, including the *Lettres Missives* ed. by *Berger de Xivrey*, and *ghade* 9 vols., and the *Correspondance avec Maurice le Savant*, ed. by *de Rommel*, *Benoit*, *Histoire de l'édit de Nantes*, 5 vols., the first three volumes of *M. Ritter*, *Briefe und Acten zur Geschichte des Dreissigjährigen Krieges*, the Mémoires of *Villeroy*, *Agrippa d'Aubigné* and *De Thou*, the Mémoires-journaux of *L'Estoile*, the Chronologie novenaire of *Palma Cayet*, the Négociations of *Jeannin*, the Journal of *Bassompierre*, and above all, the Économies royales, or Mémoires, of *Sully*, with the recent criticisms by *Pfister* in the *Revue Historique*, vols. 54, 55, 56.

[Books marked with a * are not in the University Library.]

L E C T U R E III.

THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR : TO THE DEATH OF GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS.

The approach of renewed religious war in Germany: changes in German conditions since the Peace of Augsburg (1555): political effect of the Reformation: secularization of ecclesiastical estates.

combe Henri IV et sa politique, Réid Henri 175 pp. - Daniel Cham
13

après les mémoires et la correspondance de Boissac, Brugier

Inadet, Henri IV, sa vie et ses écrits

Kernaujant, L'ambassade de France en Angleterre 1600-1602

Zeller Henri IV et Marie de Médicis

~~Heine~~

res intimes (ed. de L'Amour)
a selection

— the contemporary histories of Mathieu,
and * Chronique de France

Sketches of Man, left and right of Divided.

The spread of Calvinism : the Ecclesiastical Reservation : the Counter-Reformation.

Forewarnings of the war : (1) the case of the Elector of Cologne (1584) ; (2) the case of the city of Aachen (Aix-la Chapelle), (1589) : (3) the case of the town of Donauwerth (1607).

Formation of the Protestant Union (1608), and of the Catholic League (1609).

The Emperor and his political position in Germany : the three lay electors, Brandenburg, Saxony, and the Elector Palatine : the three ecclesiastical electors : Mayence, Cologne and Trèves : the Duke of Bavaria.

The Emperor as head of the House of Hapsburg : his position in Bohemia, Austria and Hungary : the Emperors Rudolf II, and Matthias.

The succession to Juliers-Cleves (1609), and interference of Henry IV of France, and the Dutch.

The outbreak of the Thirty Years' War : the " throwing from the windows " at Prague (23 May, 1618) : accession of the Emperor Ferdinand II and election of the Elector Palatine as King of Bohemia (1619) : the battle of the White Mountain (8 Nov., 1620), and occupation of the Palatinat by Spain : Maximilian of Bavaria made Elector (1623) : triumph of the Catholic League, *Tilly at the head of the army with Palatine*

Intervention of Christian IV, King of Denmark (1625), to the aid of the Protestants : Wallenstein at the head of the Emperor's army : the siege of Stralsund : Christian IV makes peace at Lübeck (22 May, 1626).

Height of the Catholic success : the Emperor Ferdinand issues the Edict of Restitution (6 March, 1629) : Diet of Ratisbon (1630).

Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, comes to the rescue of Protestantism : he conquers Pomerania (1630) : the sack of Magdeburg by Tilly (May, 1631) : Brandenburg and Saxony join Gustavus Adolphus : the battle of Breitenfeld or Leipzig (17 Sept., 1631) : Gustavus conquers Bavaria and takes Munich : Gustavus face to face with Wallenstein :

Gustavus Adolphus killed at the battle of Lützen (16 Nov., 1632).

The character of Gustavus Adolphus : his military genius : the Swedish nation and army : his political schemes : the startling changes caused by his intervention in the Thirty Years' War, and his death.

Assassination of Wallenstein (25 Feb., 1634) : his character and political aims.

End of the earnest period of the Thirty Years' War.

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Feind;
Authorities : Of small books in English, *S. R. Gardiner*, The Thirty Years' War, and *C. R. L. Fletcher*, Life of Gustavus Adolphus ("Heroes of the Nations") may be recommended. In French, *Char-véiat*, Histoire de la guerre de Trente ans, 2 vols, is readable, and in German *Winter*, Geschichte des dreissigjährigen Krieges. The best SECONDARY HISTORY, based on original documents, is *Anton Gindely*, Geschichte des dreissigjährigen Krieges, 5 vols., of which a popular and compressed edition has been translated into English by *A. Ten Brook* ; but *Schiller*, Geschichte des dreissigjährigen Krieges is still read as a German classic : among more special books should be noted *Gindely*, Rudolf II und seine Zeit, 2 vols. ; *Stieve*, Der Ursprung des dreissigjährigen Krieges, 2 vols. ; *Hurter*, Geschichte Kaiser Ferdinands II, 4 vols. ; *Opel*, Der Niedersächsich - Dänische Krieg ; *Gindely*, Wallenstein während seines ersten Generalats, 2 vols. ; *Droysen*, Gustav Adolf ; *Gfrörer*, Gustav Adolph, König von Schweden und seine Zeit, 3 vols. ; *Harte*, History of Gustavus Adolphus, 2 vols. ; *Vincent Chapman*, History of Gustavus Adolphus and of the Thirty Years' War, 2 vols. ; *Bühring*, Venedig, Gustav Adolf und Rohan ; *K. A. Müller*, Kurfürst Johann Georg der Erste ; *Ranke*, Geschichte Wallensteins ; *Förster*, Wallenstein als Feldherr und Landesfürst ; *Von Janko*, Wallenstein ; *Hildebrand*, Wallenstein und seine Verbindungen mit den Schweden ; *Hallwicz*, Wallenstein's Ende and Gestalten aus Wallenstein's Lager, and *Villermont*, Tilly ou la Guerre de Trente Ans. Among PRIMARY AUTHORITIES consult *Abelin*, Theatrum Europaeum, 2 vols., and *Arma Suecica*, 4 vols. ; *J. L. Gottfried*, Fortgesetze historische Chronick ; *Lotichius*, Rerum Germanicarum sub Matthia, Ferdinandis II et III imperatoribus gestarum libri 55 ; *Khevenhiller*, Annales Ferdinandei, 12 vols. ; *Brachelius*, Historia sui temporis ; *Riccius*, De bellis Germanicis libri x ; *Könung Gustaf II Adolfs Skrifter*, ed. by *Styffe* ; *Irmer*, Die Verhandlungen Schwedens und seiner Verbündeten mit Wallenstein und dem Kaiser, 3 vols. ; *Förster's* and other collections of Wallenstein's Let-

~~Kiep~~ Geschichte des Dreißigjährigen Krieges

ist wahre Geschichte of ~~die~~ ~~die~~ Geschichte.

Union (1598-1612)

Vol. 1. Der Kampf um Sonnvorherrschaft; Ritter Geschichte der Deutschen

(Zur Geschichte Wallensteins)

u. Wallenstein's viele Letzte Lebensjahre

arkham The fighting Vere; eins. / Su Tilly's Vere auf der Donau, 1620.

Dodge

seide Verhandlungen mit den Schweden und Sachsen, 1631-2

(Wallenstein)

Tilly im Dreißigjährigen Kriege, 1630

do Priorato Historia delle guerre di Ferdinando II et Ferdinando III imperatori
del re Filippo IV di Spagna contro Gostava Adolfo re di Svezia e Luigi XIV
di Francia, 1630-40.

ters; *M. Ritter*, Briefe und Acten zur Geschichte des Dreissigjährigen Krieges in den Zeiten des Vorwaltenden Einflusses der Wittelsbacher, 5 vols., and *S. R. Gardiner*, Letters and other Documents illustrating the relations between England and Germany at the Commencement of the Thirty Years' War (Camden Society, 1865.)

[Books marked with a * are *not* in the University Library.]

LECTURE IV.

THE POLICY OF RICHELIEU.

The government of France from the death of Henry IV (1610) to the ministry of Richelieu (1624) a period of court intrigues, of weakness of the central authority, and of vacillating foreign policy.

The Regency of Marie de Medicis in the name of her son, Louis XIII (1610-1617): her favourites: the one event of importance the Spanish marriages, Louis XIII marrying Anne, daughter of Philip III of Spain, and the heir to the Spanish throne marrying Elizabeth, sister of Louis XIII (1612): murder of Concini, Maréchal d'Ancre (24 April, 1617).

The States-General held in 1614: what it was, what it might have done and how it failed.

The government of the favourite, the Duc de Luynes (1617-1621): the escape of Marie de Medicis from Blois (1619): the struggle between mother and son: attack commenced on the political power of the Huguenots: capture of St. Jean d'Angély (1621): Treaty of Montpellier (1623).

Richelieu (born 5 Sept., 1585; Bishop of Luçon, 16 April, 1607; Cardinal, 5 Sept., 1622), becomes chief minister of France (19 April, 1624): his early career: his character: his political aims.

Richelieu's policy :

- i.* To make the crown of France all-powerful by overcoming the nobility : the conspiracy of Gaston, Duke of Orleans, the King's brother (1626) : the edict against duelling and execution of Montmorency-Boutteville (1627) : the "Day of Dupes" (11 Nov., 1630) and imprisonment and exile of Marie de Medicis : the exiles, including Gaston of Orleans, seek the help of Lorraine and Spain : execution of Montmorency (30 Oct., 1632) : the plots of the queen, Anne of Austria : her relations with the Duke of Buckingham : birth of the Dauphin (5 Sept., 1638) : the conspiracy of Cinq Mars : his execution (12 Sept., 1642).
- ii.* To unite the force of France by destroying the political power of the Huguenots : the rights possessed by the Huguenots under the Edict of Nantes : their unpatriotic spirit a remnant of the ideas of the 16th century : the civil war of 1625-26 : the siege of La Rochelle (1627-28) : help sent to the Huguenots by England : the capture of La Rochelle (28 Oct., 1628) : the Peace of Alais (28 June, 1629), granting the Huguenots religious liberty, but destroying their political independence.
- iii.* To overthrow the power of the House of Hapsburg : Richelieu's adoption of part of the "Grand Design" : his endeavours to assist the Protestant powers, and to cut the communication between Germany and Spain : marriage of Charles I of England with Henrietta Maria (1 May, 1625) : the first war in Italy (1624-26) : the Valtelline restored to the Grisons : the second war in Italy (1628-30) against Spain, the Empire and Savoy : Richelieu in the field : Richelieu takes Pignerol (March, 1630), and by Treaty of Cherasco re-establishes the Duke of Mantua (6 April, 1631) : Richelieu supports the Protestant Netherlands :



Publié, à Paris, par l'Imprimerie de la Chambre des Comptes de
Richelieu, 1616.

~~passim~~

Basserie La Conjuration de Cinq-Mars

Le père Joseph et Richelieu, 2 vols.

héroïne, écrit depuis l'année 1607 ou 1610, alors qu'il méditait de paraître à la
cour, ed. baselet;

Richelieu and the German Protestants : he sends Père Joseph to the Diet of Ratisbon (1630) : he induces Gustavus Adolphus to enter Germany : his relations with Sweden : France intervenes in the Thirty Years' War (1635).

Death of Richelieu (4 Dec., 1642), followed by that of Louis XIII (14 May, 1643) : the relations between them : effect of Richelieu's policy on the French monarchy and the position of France in Europe.

(See Richelieu, 1642)
Authorities : The most accessible SMALL BOOK in English is ~~J. H. Bridges~~ ^{best}, France under Richelieu and Colbert. Among SECONDARY WORKS, founded on documents, consult *J. B. Perkins*, France under Richelieu and Mazarin, ~~X~~ *Perrens* works cited under Lecture II, *B. Zeller*, *La minorité de Louis XIII*, ~~X~~ *Le Connétable de Luynes*, ~~X~~ *Richelieu et les ministres de Louis XIII*, ~~X~~ *Puyol Louis XIII et le Béarn*, *Bazin*, *Histoire de France sous Louis XIII*, 4 vols., *Picot Histoire des États Généraux* vols. 4, 5, *Georges d'Avenel* Richelieu et la Monarchie absolue, 4 vols., *Topin*, *Louis XIII et Richelieu*, *Houssaye*, *Le Cardinal de Bérulle et le Cardinal de Richelieu*, ~~X~~ *Georges d'Avenel*, *La Jeunesse de Richelieu* (Revue des Questions historiques, 1869), ~~X~~ *La Garde* *Le Duc de Rohan et les Protestants sous Louis XIII*, *the Vicomte de Meaux*, *La Réforme et la Politique Française en Europe*, 2 vols., *G. Fagniez* ~~X~~ articles on Père Joseph in the Revue Historique, vols. 26, 27, 28, 35, and in the Revue des Questions historiques, 1889, 1890, and above all the first volume (all yet published) containing the latest account of Richelieu's youth, *Gabriel Hanotaux*, *Histoire du Cardinal de Richelieu*. The great PRIMARY AUTHORITY is the collection of Lettres, instructions diplomatiques et papiers d'État of Richelieu, edited by *Georges d'Avenel*, (Collection des Documents inédits, 8 vols.) : with his *Maximes d'État* in the same collection, and his Mémoires ; see also the Mémoires of *Rohan*, *Omer Talon*, *Montglat*, *Brienne*, *Mathieu Molé*, *Madame de Motteville*, *D'Estrées* and *Fontenay-Mareuil*, the Correspondance of *Cardinal de Soubise*, and the *Mercure François*.

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Langel Henry de Rohan

L E C T U R E . V.

THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR : FROM 1632 TO 1648.

Change in the character of the war after the death of Gustavus Adolphus : the religious pretexts recede : national and personal ambitions make Germany their field : the mercenary troops become more numerous.

Wallenstein's army brought directly under the Emperor : Bernard of Saxe-Weimar comes to the front : the Swedish armies and the policy of Chancellor Oxenstiern.

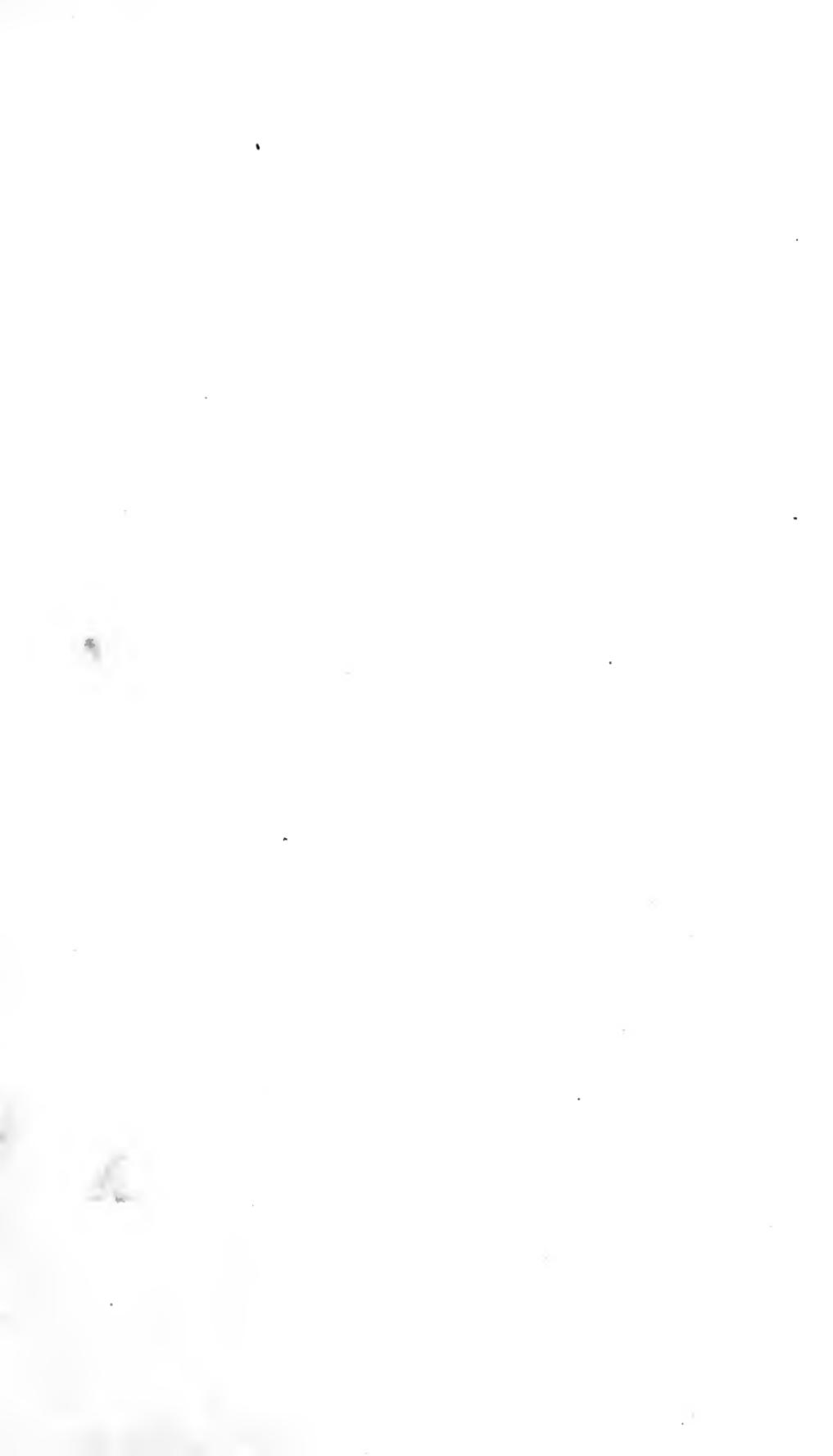
The battle of Nördlingen (5 and 6 Sept., 1634) : its important results : victorious position of the Emperor and the Catholics : the Elector of Saxony makes peace with the Emperor at Prague (30 May, 1635) : the plans of Oxenstiern : if the Swedes could have been pacified and the French had not intervened, the Thirty Years' War might have ended.

The intervention of Richelieu : he occupies Lorraine : he receives Alsace from the German Protestant princes for active aid (Nov., 1634) : he purchases Bernard of Saxe-Weimar and his army (Oct., 1635) : he signs an alliance with Oxenstiern (April, 1635) : he signs a treaty with the Dutch, made apprehensive by the death of Isabella of the neighborhood of the Spaniards, for the division of the Catholic Netherlands (8 Feb., 1635) : he negotiates with the Swiss, and the Dukes of Savoy, Mantua and Parma : effect of Richelieu's intervention the prolongation of the war.

France invaded by the Spaniards on the north-west and by the Imperialists (1636) : the Swedish general Baner forced back to the Baltic : closer alliance made between Richelieu and Oxenstiern : Baner defeats the Saxons and Imperialists at Wittstock (4 Oct., 1636). earl

Ferdinand III elected Emperor (22 Dec., 1636) : death of Ferdinand II (15 Feb. 1637).

The last years of Richelieu's foreign policy : the successes



3. Feldzüge des Herzogs von Lothringen 1634-36

Die Feldzüge des Bayern in 1643, 1644, und 1645 unter den Befehlen des Feldmarschalls Franz Freiherrn von Mercy,

of Bernard of Saxe-Weimar on the Rhine: his ambitions: capture of Breisach (17 Dec., 1638): death of Bernard (18 July, 1639): the Spaniards invade France (1640): battle of Chemnitz (14 April, 1639) and death of Baner (20 May, 1641): Richelieu tries to divert Spain from German affairs by causing a revolution in Catalonia (1640) and encouraging the insurrection of Portugal (1640).

The first negotiations for a general peace (1640-41): accession of Frederick William as Elector of Brandenburg (1640): he secures his neutrality (1642).

The progress of the war after the death of Richelieu: rise into prominence of Condé, Turenne and Torstenson: Spain unable to assist the Emperor with further subsidies: Torstenson destroys the Imperial and Saxon army at Breitenfeld (2 Nov., 1642): outbreak of war between Denmark and Sweden (1643): Treaty of Brömsebro (1645): Condé defeats the Spaniards at Rocroi (19 May, 1643): Turenne reorganizes Bernard's army: the battles of Freiburg (16 Aug., 1644) and Jankau (6 March, 1645): the Elector of Saxony makes a truce with the Swedes (31 Aug., 1645): the battles of Marienthal (5 May, 1645) and Nördlingen 3 Aug., 1645): the invasion of Bavaria: the Elector Maximilian makes a truce (15 March, 1647): battle of Zusmarshausen (17 May, 1648): Condé wins the battle of Lens (10 Aug., 1648): the Swedes seize the Castle of Prague (26 July, 1648): the Emperor determines on peace.

The treaties of Westphalia (24 Oct., 1648), close the Thirty Years' War: the Emperor makes peace with France and Sweden: but Spain remains at war with France.

Authorities: *S. R. Gardiner*, The Thirty Years' War still remains the best SMALL BOOK in English; *Gindely* should be supplemented among SECONDARY AUTHORITIES by *Barthold*, Geschichte des grossen Deutschen Krieges vom Tode Gustav Adolfs ab, mit besondere Rücksicht auf Frankreich, 2 vols.; *Droysen*, Bernhard von Weimar, 2 vols.; *Sugenheim*, Frankreich's Einfluss auf und Beziehungen zu Deutschland, vol. i; **Koch*, Geschichte des Deutschen Reichs unter der Regierung Ferdinands III, 2 vols.; *Dudik* Schweren in Böhmen und Mähren; *Biedermann*, Deutschlands trübste Zeit oder Der *(1640-65)*

Dreissigjährige Krieg in seine Folgen für den deutsche Culturleben ; the *Duc d'Aumale*, Histoire des princes de la maison de Condé, vols. 5, 6. The PRIMARY AUTHORITIES as for Lecture 3, with the additions of *Georges d'Avenel*, Richelieu's letters cited for Lecture IV ; **Szilágyi*, Actes et Documents pour servir à l'histoire de l'alliance de Rakoczy avec les Français et les Suédois ; *Bougeant*, Histoire des Guerres et des Négociations qui précédèrent le Traité de Westphalie, 3 vols., and *Axel Oxenstierna's Skriften och Brefvexling*, 6 vols., and omitting *Gardiner*, Letters, *Styffe*, *Irmer* and *Wallenstein*.

[Books marked with a * are not in the University Library.]

LECTURE VI.

THE TREATIES OF WESTPHALIA.

The history of the Treaties of Westphalia : a congress for peace resolved upon in 1641 : suggested by the Elector of Mayence in 1639 : approved by the Imperial Diet at Ratisbon (1640-41) : suggested that two congresses, in one of which the Emperor should deal with the Swedes, Dutch and Protestant princes, and in the other with France, should be held to arrange terms of peace, at Lübeck and Cologne : at the wish of the Swedes Osnabrück and Münster chosen instead : by a resolution of the Imperial Diet, with the assent of the Emperor, the German princes and free cities allowed to be represented at the congresses.

Meeting of the congresses (1644) : the chief ambassadors : Cardinal Chigi, Papal Nuncio, and Contarini, Venetian ambassador, Mediators, Trautmannsdorf, Nassau and Volmar for the Emperor, Longueville, D'Avaux and Abel Servien for France, John Oxenstiern and Salvius for Sweden, Saavedra and Zapata for Spain : delays about precedence : the envoys of France and Sweden present their demands (June 1645) : effect of the military operations on the negotiations : the part played by the Elector of Bavaria : the Treaties of Westphalia signed at Münster (24 Oct., 1648).



Chief points of the Treaties of Westphalia :

A. With regard to non-German powers. *i.* France received the Three Bishoprics (Metz, Toul and Verdun) occupied in 1552, Alsace, except Strasbourg and reserving the rights of the Empire, Breisach and the right to garrison Philippsburg, and Pignerol : the Duke of Lorraine not to be aided by the Emperor and left to make a separate treaty with France : *ii.* Sweden received Western Pomerania with the island of Rügen, Stettin, Wismar, the archbishopric of Bremen and the bishopric of Verden, with representation in the Diet of the Empire : *iii.* The independence of the Swiss cantons was officially recognized : *iv.* The Protestant Netherlands, which had been recognized as independent by Philip IV of Spain (30 Jan., 1648) were declared independent of the Empire, and received certain districts in Brabant and Luxembourg.

B. With regard to German powers : *i.* Brandenburg received, in compensation for part of Pomerania, the archbishopric of Magdeburg, and the bishoprics of Halberstadt, Cammin and Minden. [The succession to Cleves-Juliers was settled in 1666 by Brandenburg receiving Cleves, the Mark and Ravensberg, and Neuburg receiving Juliers and Berg.] *ii.* Saxony retained Lusatia and part of Magdeburg : *iii.* Mecklenburg received, in compensation for Wismar, the bishoprics of Schwerin and Ratzeburg : *iv.* Hesse-Cassel received the abbey of Hirschfeld : *v.* Bavaria received the Upper Palatinate and retained the electorate conferred in 1623 : *vi.* Charles Louis, eldest son of the expelled Elector Palatine, received the Lower (Rhine) Palatinate, and a new electorate was created for him.

C. With regard to the religious question : *i.* The terms of the Peace of Augsburg were confirmed, fixing the date for ecclesiastical property at 1 Jan., 1624 : *ii.* The Ecclesiastical Reservation was acknowledged by the Protestants : *iii.* The Calvinist was recognized as fully as the Lutheran religion.

D. With regard to the Empire : (effect of the book “Hippolithus a Lapide”) : *i.* Territorial supremacy, including the right of making alliances, granted to the States

of the Empire: *ii.* Prerogatives of the Imperial Diet proclaimed: *iii.* Concurring jurisdiction of the Imperial Chamber and Aulic Council acknowledged.

E. General amnesty declared, and the Peace of Westphalia made a fundamental law of the Empire.

Effect of the Treaties of Westphalia on Germany: the practical disintegration of the Holy Roman Empire.

Effect of the Treaties of Westphalia on Europe: commencement of a new era, in which political succeeded religious distinctions: opening of 150 years in which the diplomacy of kings became the chief factor in history.

Authorities: All SECONDARY HISTORIES of the Thirty Years' War devote their concluding chapters to the Treaties of Westphalia, but see also *Kerviler*, Abel Servien, *Contarini*, Relazione del congresso di Munster, *Odhner* Die Politik Schwedens im Westphälischen Friedenscongress; *J. S. Pütter*, Geist des Westphälischen Friedes and his Historical Development of the Political Constitution of the Germanic Empire, vol. ii. The PRIMARY AUTHORITY is *J. G. von Meiern*, Acta Pacis Westphalicae oder Westphälische Friedenshandlungen und Geschichte, 6 vols., but *Bougeant*, cited under Lecture V, and his *Histoire du Traité de Westphalie*, 6 vols., are useful as being founded on *D'Avaux* Mémoires;

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Esplanades

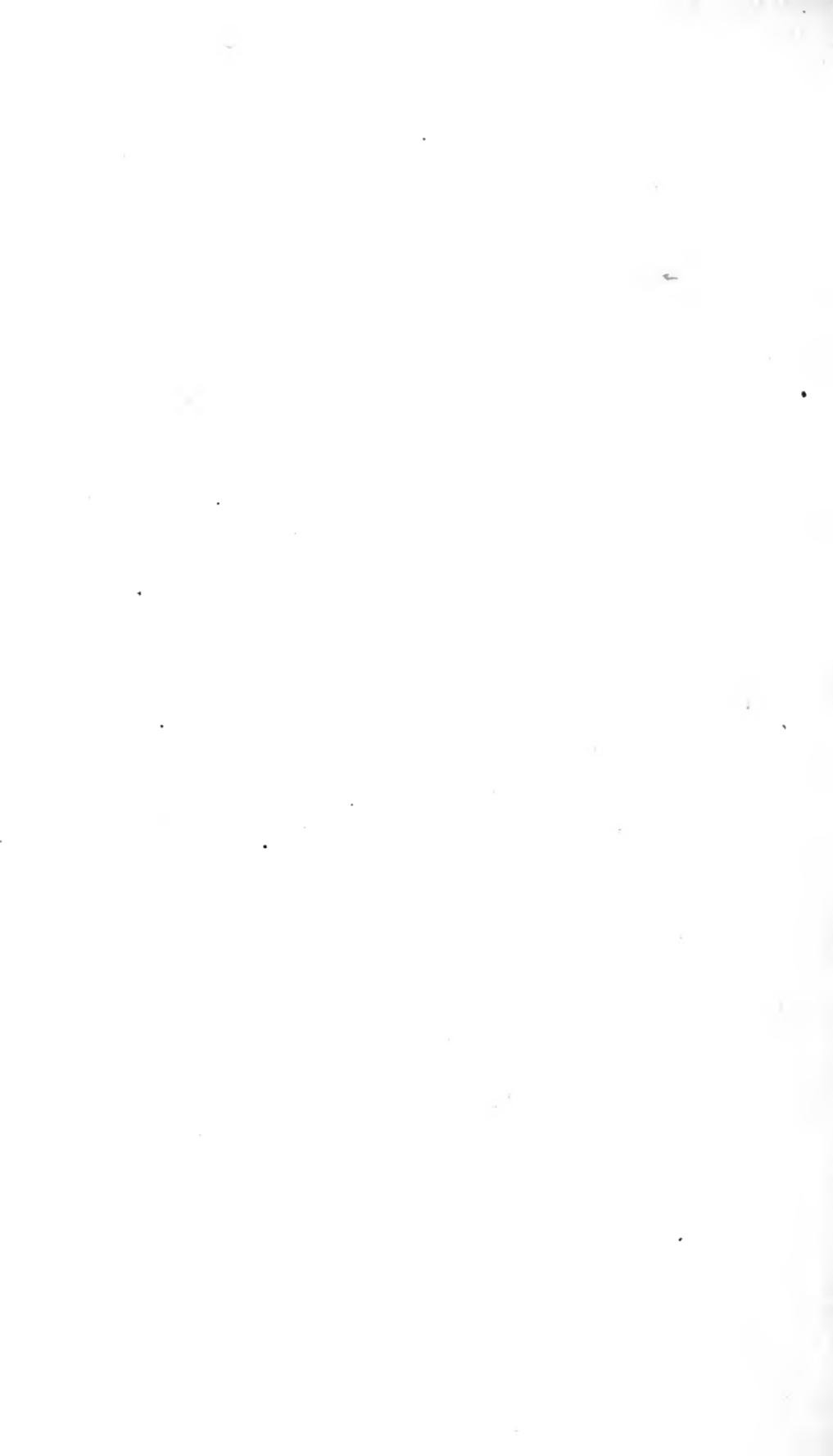
LECTURE VII.

THE FRONDE AND THE TREATY OF THE PYRENEES.

Richelieu on his deathbed nominated Mazarin his successor: six months later the child Louis XIV succeeded to the throne: the Parlement of Paris declared Anne of Austria, the queen-mother, Regent: she gave both power and affection to Mazarin: character and previous career of Mazarin.

Mazarin followed accurately Richelieu's foreign policy: during his administration Condé and Turenne won their first victories and the Treaties of Westphalia were signed.

Ogier Journal du Comte de Münster (1643-47)



What France gained by the Treaty of Westphalia : a footing on the Rhine by the annexation of Alsace, which also enabled her to surround the independent duchy of Lorraine and the Spanish province of Franche Comté.

Spain refused to make peace with France owing to the outbreak of civil war known as the "Fronde."

The nature of the Fronde : "playing at civil war" : its fruitlessness and intrigues : its real want of importance.

The Fronde, *first phase* (1648-49) : part played by the Parlement of Paris and the Parisians : *second phase* (1650-51) : arrest of Condé : Turenne invades France with a Spanish army : the battle of Rethel (15 Dec., 1650) : the Cardinal de Retz : Mazarin goes into exile (Feb., 1651) : *third phase* (1651-52) : Condé raises an insurrection in the south : Mazarin returns (Dec., 1651) : Turenne joins the royal party : battle of the Faubourg Saint-Antoine (2 July, 1652) : Mazarin again goes into exile (Aug., 1652) : *fourth phase*, the king and the queen-mother re-enter Paris (21 Oct., 1652) : Condé joins the Spaniards : De Retz imprisoned : Gaston of Orleans exiled to Blois : final return of Mazarin (Feb. 1653) : end of the Fronde.

Mazarin pursues the war with Spain with vigor : Turenne commanding the French and Condé the Spanish army : Mazarin makes an alliance with Cromwell : the battle of the Dunes (14 June, 1658), capture of Dunkirk and overthrow of the Spaniards : formation of the League of the Rhine (14 Aug., 1658) : the new Emperor, Leopold I (elected 1657) bound by the terms of his capitulation not to send help to Spain.

Negotiations for peace with Spain : Mazarin's hands freed by the death of Cromwell (1658).

The Treaty of the Pyrenees signed by Mazarin and Don Luis de Haro in the Isle of Pheasants (7 Nov., 1659).

Its terms : (1) France received Artois and Roussillon, conquered by Richelieu.

(2) Spain abandoned all claims to Alsace.

(3) Charles IV, Duke of Lorraine, was to be restored, but all his fortresses were to be dismantled.

(4) The Prince de Condé was to be forgiven and reinstated.

(5) France abandoned the King of Portugal.

(6) Louis XIV was to marry Maria Theresa, elder daughter of Philip IV, King of Spain, who was to abandon all claims to the succession in Spain on payment of a dowry of 500,000 crowns.

Importance of the Treaty of the Pyrenees as the supplement to the Treaties of Westphalia.

Marriage of Louis XIV to the Infanta (1660).

Death of Mazarin (9 March, 1661) : success of his foreign policy : his internal policy : neglect of the finances : destruction of feudal castles in France.

Life and work of Saint Vincent de Paul.

Authorities: The best SECONDARY HISTORIES, founded on documents, for the administration of Mazarin are *Chéruel*, *Histoire de la France pendant la Minorité de Louis XIV*, 4 vols., and **Histoire de la France sous le Ministère de Mazarin*, 3 vols.; *J. B. Perkins*, *France under Richelieu and Mazarin*; *Comte de Cosnac*, *Mazarin et Colbert*; *Bazin*, *Histoire de France sous le Ministère du Cardinal Mazarin*; *Gaillardin*, *Histoire du règne de Louis XIV*, vols. 1, 2; *Comte de Sainte-Aulaire*, *Histoire de la Fronde*, 2 vols.; *Duc d'Aumâle*, *Histoire des Princes de Condé*, vols. 5, 6; *Victor Cousin*, *La Jeunesse de Mazarin*, *Madame de Longueville*, 2 vols.; *Madame de Sablé*, *Madame de Chevreuse and Madame de Hautefort*; *Chantelauze*, *Le Cardinal de Retz et l'affaire du chapeau*, and *Le Cardinal de Retz et ses missions diplomatiques à Rome*; *Valfrey*, *Hugues de Lionne*; **Barante*, *Vie de Mathieu Molé*; *Moreau*, *Choix de Mazarinades*, 2 vols.; **Feillet*, *La Misère au temps de la Fronde*; **Loth*, *Saint Vincent de Paul et sa mission sociale*; *Bourelly*, *Cromwell et Mazarin*, and **Tessier*, *Le Chevalier de Jant et les relations de la France et du Portugal au temps de Mazarin*. The chief PRIMARY AUTHORITY is the collection ed. by *Chéruel*, of the *Lettres du Cardinal Mazarin pendant son Ministère*, 6 vols., (Collection des Documents inédits); for the period of the Fronde there are many interesting personal memoirs to be used with caution, among which may be noted the *Mémoires* of *Madame de Motteville*, *Omer Talon*, *Gourville*, *Mademoiselle de Montpensier*, *Montglat*, *Brienne*, *Guy Joly*, *Mathieu Molé*, and, above all, those of *Cardinal de Retz*.

- Louis XIV et Charles II, ¹⁶⁶⁰⁻¹⁶⁸⁸
Parlement et la Fronde

et Le Maréchal de Turenne

one may be made of Estrades Ambassades et négociations en Italie, en Angleterre etc. Hollande depuis 1660 jusqu'en 1662.



LECTURE VIII.

EUROPE IN THE MIDDLE OF THE 17TH CENTURY.

I. FRANCE.

Importance of the study of the history of France in the 17th century rests on the fact that, during the Age of Louis XIV, its institutions were copied all over Europe, while its foreign policy was the keynote of political history; it was France which led the way to strong central government at home, supported by standing armies, and the adoption of foreign alliances independent of religious considerations.

Government of France as moulded by Richelieu and Mazarin for the use of Louis XIV: *i.* The Monarchy: growth of its powers: its strength: the Court: *ii.* The Nobility: blows dealt by Richelieu: tendency to become a caste: distinction between grande and petite noblesse: survival of privilege: *iii.* The Church in France: its struggle with the Huguenots: contrast between Gallican and Ultramontane ideas: *iv.* The States-General: and its failure to resemble the English Parliament of the 17th century: *v.* The Central Administration: its strengthening the great aim of the French monarchy: creation of the "Intendants": *vi.* Local Administration: distinction between *pays d'élection* and *pays d'États*: the provincial Estates: the provincial spirit: the cities and towns: privileges of the municipalities: the "Bourgeoisie": *vii.* The Judicial Administration: the Parlement of Paris: the provincial Parlements: the "Noblesse de la Robe": the strength of the Bar; the *pays du droit coutumier* and the *pays du droit écrit*: *viii.* The Financial Administration: the Farmers-general: the *taille*, the *gabelle*, the *aides*, the *douanes*: *ix.* Manufactures and Commerce: Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Dieppe and Le Havre: the guilds: the *ouvriers*: *x.* Agriculture: the *seigneur*, the

farmer and the peasant : grande culture and petite culture : “copyhold” tenure and its relics of feudalism : “noble land” : *xi*. The condition of the poor : hospitals : charity : *xii*. Material condition : roads and canals : public works : *xiii*. Intellectual condition : education : colleges and village school : the Académie Française : provincial academies : the press : *xiv*. The army and navy : their organization : their power concentrated in the hands of the monarchy.

Position of France in Europe in the middle of the 17th century. *i*. Geographical conditions : additions made by Richelieu and Mazarin : search for a defensible frontier : boundaries of language and race disregarded : existence of non-French territories in France : Lorraine, Franche Comté, and Avignon. *ii*. Growth of political tradition : the Foreign Office : the diplomatists.

Extra-European expansion of France. *i*. New France : Canada and Acadia : efforts at colonization : *ii*. The French Antilles ; San Domingo : their importance to France : *iii*. The French East India Company of Richelieu (1640) : Madagascar.

Strength and weakness of France in the 17th century.

Authorities : The chapters on the condition of France in the SECONDARY HISTORIES, noted under Lectures 2, 4 and 7, and especially in *Hanotaux*, *Histoire du Cardinal de Richelieu*, vol. i; *Georges d'Avenel*, *Richelieu et la Monarchie absolue*, and *Chéruel*, *Histoire de la France pendant la minorité de Louis XIV*, and *Histoire de la France sous le ministère du Mazarin*. See also *Chéruel*, *Histoire de l'administration monarchique en France*, 2 vols. ; *Daresté*, *Histoire de l'administration et des progrès du pouvoir royal en France*; *Picot*, *Histoire des États-Généraux*, 5 vols. ; *Caillet*, *L'Administration en France sous le ministère de Richelieu*; *Luçay*, *Les origines du pouvoir ministériel en France*; *Les Secrétaires d'État depuis leur institution jusqu'à la mort de Louis XV*; *Hanotaux*, *Origine de l'institution des intendants de province*; *Thomas*, *Une province sous Louis XIV*: situation politique et administrative de la Bourgogne de 1661 à 1715; *Monin*, *Essai sur l'histoire administrative du Languedoc pendant l'intendance de Basville (1685-1719)*; *Arbois de Jubainville*, *L'administration des intendants d'après les archives de l'Aube*; *Baron de Nervo*, *Les Finances Françaises*, 2 vols. ; *Clamageran*, *Histoire*

richard Un intendant, 17e siècle, XVII; étude sur l'aménagement de l'habitat à Paris
(1607-1704)

ou card, la marine de guerre, pour Richelieu et Colbert.

France sous Henri IV
Le Commerce de la France sous Henri IV
de l'impôt en France, 3 vols.; *Fugniez, l'Industrie en France sous Henri IV*, and *Le Commerce de la France sous Henri IV* (*Revue Historique*, vols. 16, 23); *Levasseur, Histoire des classes ouvrières en France*, 2 vols.; **Dareste, Histoire des classes agricoles en France*; *Susane, *Histoire de l'ancienne infanterie française*, 8 vols., and *Histoire de la cavalerie française*, 3 vols.; **Guérin, Histoire maritime de la France*, 4 vols.; *Gilles de la Tourette, Théophraste Renaudot*, and *Parkman, Pioneers of France in the New World*.

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LECTURE IX.

EUROPE IN THE MIDDLE OF THE 17TH CENTURY.

2. THE EMPIRE, THE HOUSE OF AUSTRIA, AND THE GERMAN PRINCES.

The Holy Roman Empire, in its inception the lay authority ruling western Europe in conjunction with the Pope, became towards the close of the Middle Ages the ruling power in Germany, and by the Treaties of Westphalia lost even that function.

The form, precedence and tradition of the Empire only was left to hold Germany together, and the different states and categories of states of the Empire must be regarded as independent political units, very loosely federated.

The constitution of the Empire, as it was retained after the Treaties of Westphalia: (1) the Elective Emperor: (2) the Imperial Diet comprising (i) the College of Electors, (ii) the College of Princes, (iii) the College of Free Cities: (3) the Imperial Chamber: (4) the Aulic Council: (5) the Circles.

Distinction between immediate and mediate members of the Holy Roman Empire.

The Diet of Ratisbon (1663) declared perpetual, and envoys plenipotentiary take the place of Princes and Electors in person.

The House of Austria still remains the most powerful sovereignty in Germany from its hereditary dominions, not from the constant election of its head as Emperor: but it looks for expansion to the East, not to the West and gradually ceases to act chiefly for German interests.

The dominions of the House of Austria: (1) Austria proper, Styria, Carinthia, etc., [the Tyrol ceded by Ferdinand II to his brother (1623) returned to the Austrian dominions (1665)]: their administration: the powers of the provincial Diets and extent of local self-government: (2) Bohemia: a home of Protestantism: its sufferings during the Thirty Years' War: deprivation of its local autonomy and attempts at Germanizing the Czechs: (3) Hungary and Croatia: its constant war with the Turks: division of the kingdom of St. Stephen at commencement of the 17th century (i) Transylvania, 2082 square miles, (ii) the Turks, 1859, (iii) Austria, administered by the Palatine of Hungary and the Ban of Croatia, 1222: (i) Transylvania: the reign and policy of Gabriel Bethlen (1613-29): George Rakoczy I (1629-48): George Rakoczy II (1648-60): intervention in the Thirty Years' War: encouragement of Protestantism: struggle with the Turks: (ii) Turkish Hungary: its condition under Turkish rule: (iii) Austrian Hungary: the power of the Diet.

Administration of the hereditary dominions: the councils at Vienna: the army and foreign politics: the influence of the Jesuits.

The ecclesiastical electorates: Mayence, Cologne and Trèves.

The lay electorates (1) Saxony: its condition at the Treaties of Westphalia: its wealth and compactness: the Elector the recognized chief of the German Protestants: policy of John George I: the ambitions of Saxony turn eastward: (2) Brandenburg: John Sigismund, Elector, becomes Duke of Prussia (1616) as a feudatory of Poland: the claims on Pomerania and Juliers-Cleves: the policy of George William during the Thirty Years' War: accession of the Great Elector (1640): compensation for Pomerania and settlement of



res Handbuch der Geschichte Österreichs vols

Juliers-Cleves case (1666) gives Brandenburg a German interest: Brandenburg's advantages from the Northern War (1656-60): (3) Bavaria: the Elector Maximilian and the Counter-Reformation: his part in the Thirty Years' War: (4) The Elector Palatine: importance of his position on the Rhine with regard to France.

The lay princes of the Empire: their varying power: introduction of primogeniture in 16th and 17th centuries: its effects: their love of independence.

The ecclesiastical princes of the Empire: the Catholic and Protestant bishoprics: their chapters fill the place of provincial Estates or Diets and make their government oligarchical.

The free cities of the Empire: their decline during the Thirty Years' War: decay of the Hanseatic League: only Hamburg, Bremen and Lübeck renew the League (1630): trade passes to the Dutch and the English.

The knights of the Empire: their dependence on the Emperor.

General character of the administration in Germany: the provincial Diets: tendency to imitate France.

Depopulation and misery caused by the Thirty Years' War: poverty of Germany.

Intellectual condition: the foundation of universities and academies.

Authorities: Among books in English may be noted *Léger*, Autriche-Hongrie, translated by Mrs. Birkbeck Hill; *Coxe*, History of the House of Austria, 4 vols, and *Vehse*, Memoirs of the Court, Aristocracy and Diplomacy of Austria, 2 vols., for Austria; *Tuttle*, History of Prussia, vol. i, and *Carlyle*, History of Frederick the Great, vol. i for Prussia, and *J. S. Pütter*, Historische Entwicklung der heutigen Staatsverfassung des deutschen Reichs, translated by Dornford, vol. 2. All histories, whether of the Empire or of separate states, give a general review of the condition of Germany at the time of the Treaties of Westphalia, but special reference may be made to *Erdmannsdörffer*, Deutsche Geschichte, 1648-1740, vol. i, *Biedermann*, Deutschlands trübste Zeit oder Der Dreissigjährige Krieg in seine Folgen für den deutsche Culturleben and *Hanser*, Deutschland nach dem dreissigjährige Kriege.

LECTURE X.

EUROPE IN THE MIDDLE OF THE 17TH CENTURY.

3. THE NETHERLANDS.

The situation of the Netherlands at the beginning of the century : the Protestant Netherlands, the Seven United Provinces of Holland, Zealand, Gelderland, Friesland, Utrecht, Groningen and Overyssel, had practically secured their independence and the Catholic Netherlands, now Belgium, were governed by the Infanta Isabella, to whom they had been granted as a dowry by Philip II.

The two parties in the Protestant Netherlands : the supporters of the Stadholder, Maurice of Nassau, and the republicans led by John van Olden Barneveldt : the strength of the former among the country gentlemen, noblemen and peasants, of the latter among the burghers of the cities, and especially of Amsterdam.

The war of independence with Spain closed by a twelve years' truce, negotiated by Henry IV of France (1609).

The political struggle combined with a religious difference : the Arminians or Remonstrants against the Gomarists or Calvinists : the Synod of Dordt condemns the Arminians (1618) : execution of Barneveldt (19 May, 1619).

The end of the truce (1621) : part played by the Dutch in the Thirty Years' War : owing to the prudence of Maurice and Frederick Henry, the Stadholders, they only occupy Cleves and resist Spanish invasion at intervals.

The Catholic Netherlands under Isabella remain contented with their local government and in comparative tranquility, but when France joins in the Thirty Years' War, Artois is lost, and after Mazarin's treaty with Cromwell, the English and French conquer nearly up to Brussels : by the Treaty of the Pyrenees, the Catholic Netherlands are deprived of Artois (1659).

Meanwhile by the Treaty of Westphalia (30 Jan., 1648)



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with Spain, William II, elected Stadholder 1647, promises to support the Spanish rights to the Catholic Netherlands in return for the closing of the Scheldt to commerce: by this means the United Provinces secure a buffer against France, and Amsterdam secures her commercial supremacy at the expense of Antwerp.

The Stadholder resolves on a coup d'état: attempt to seize Amsterdam (30 July, 1650): death of William II (Nov., 1650): the stadholderate declared vacant: government divided between the States-General and the Provincial Estates: election of John de Witt as Grand Pensionary (1653).

War between England and the United Provinces (1652-54) owing to the Navigation Act passed by the English Parliament and aimed at the Dutch carrying trade.

The prosperity of the Dutch in the first half of the 17th century: their naval and commercial monopoly: its causes: its political, social and material effects.

The Dutch in Asia: the first voyage of Houtman (1596): they seize the spice and pepper trade: foundation of Batavia (1619): rivalry with the English: massacre of Amboyna (1623): expulsion of the Portuguese: their settlements at the Cape of Good Hope and in India, China and Japan.

The Dutch in South America: their establishment in Brazil (1624-37): the government and great views of Maurice of Nassau (1637-44): their expulsion by the Portuguese (1655).

The Dutch in North America: foundation of New Amsterdam: the New Netherlands and the emigration thither.

Contrast between the Protestant and Catholic Netherlands.

Authorities: *Molley*, History of the United Netherlands, Vols. 3 and 4, and Life and Death of John of Barneveldt, 2 vols.; *Wenzelburger*, Geschichte der Niederlande, vol. 2; and *Kervyn de Lettenhove*, La Flandre pendant les trois derniers siècles, 3 vols.; for reference *Grotius*, Annales et Historiae de rebus Belgicis, *Meteranus Novus*, *Meinsma*, Geschiedenis van de Nederlandsche Oost-Indische Bezittingen, 2 vols. and *De Jonge*, De Opkomst van het Nederlandsch Gezag in Oost-Indië, 8 vols.

1595-1610
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LECTURE XI.

EUROPE IN THE MIDDLE OF THE 17TH CENTURY.

4. SWEDEN AND DENMARK.

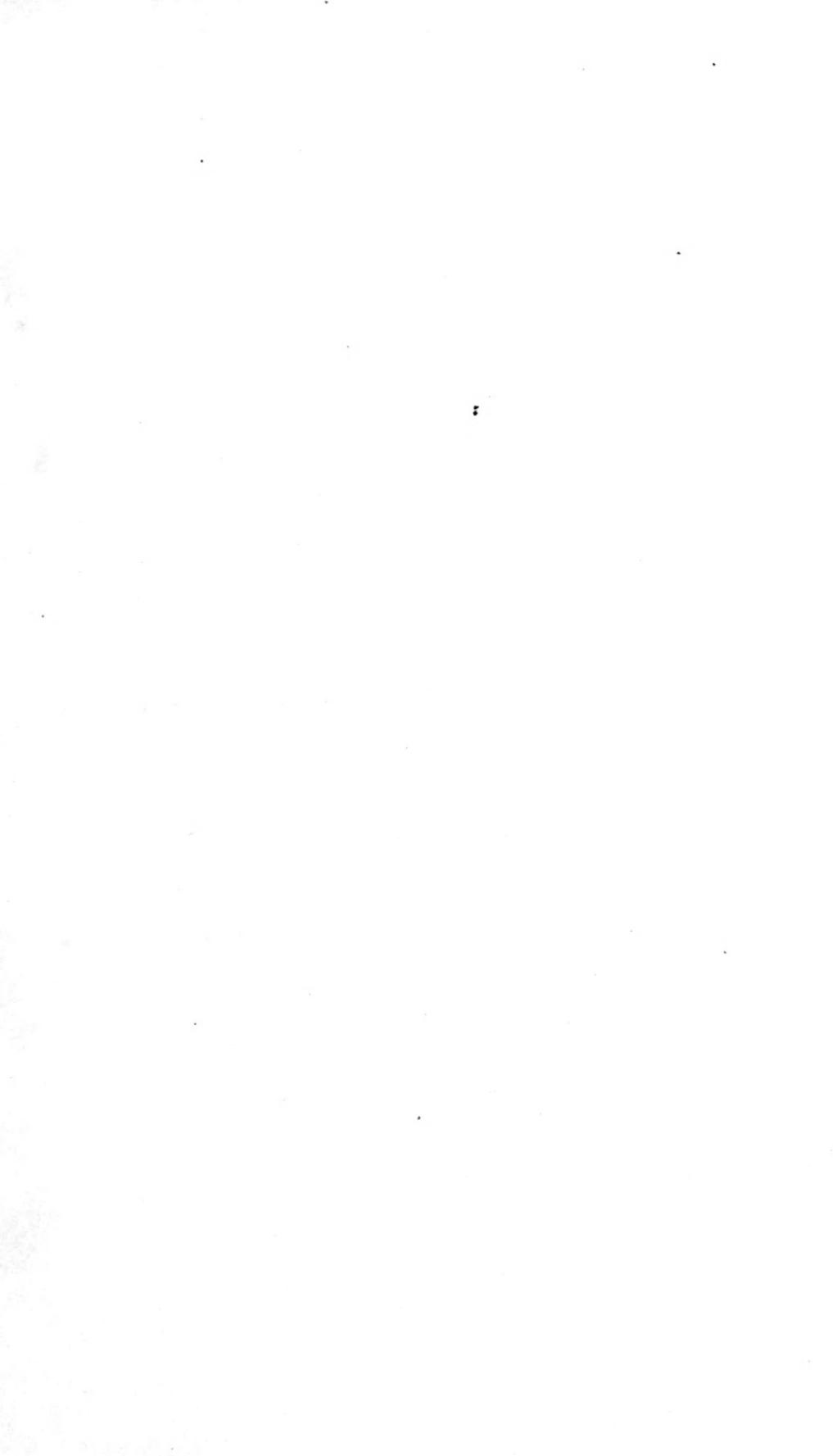
The position acquired by Sweden by the Treaties of Westphalia : she becomes the chief territorial power on the Baltic, as possessor of Finland, Carelia, Ingria, Esthonia, and Western Pomerania with an outlet on the North Sea as possessor of Bremen and Verden ; she controls the mouths of the Elbe, the Weser and the Oder, but her own southern provinces are occupied by Denmark. Sweden is recognized as the chief military power in Europe.

The Chancellor, Axel Oxenstiern : his policy : his organization of the Swedish monarchy on an oligarchical basis : the material condition of Sweden : its sturdy Lutheranism.

The reign of Queen Christina, only child of Gustavus Adolphus : she takes the direction of affairs (1644) on the outbreak of war with Denmark : the Treaty of Brömsebro (13 Aug., 1645) : her influence in favour of peace in the negotiations at Osnabrück : her internal government : she abdicates in favour of her cousin, Charles X (6 June, 1654) : her later life : her fondness for literature and science : she becomes a Catholic (1655), and dies at Rome (19 April, 1689).

The reign of Charles X : as a soldier he desires to utilize the Swedish army : he invades Poland (1656) : previous relations between Poland and Sweden : the conduct of the Great Elector : Charles X attacks Denmark (1657) and by the Treaty of Röskild (7 March, 1658) obtains the Danish provinces of Sweden, including Halland, Scania and the island of Börnholm : he proposes to divide Denmark and attacks Copenhagen (1659) : the Dutch and other powers interfere : death of Charles X (23 Feb., 1660).

Accession of Charles XI : regency of the queen-mother, Hedwiga : the war closed owing to the mediation of the



Chico, New Mexico.

powers by the Treaty of Oliva with Poland, by which Poland ceded Lithuanian Livonia to Sweden and John Casimir resigned his claims to the Swedish throne (3 May, 1660), by the Treaty of Copenhagen with Denmark, confirming that of Röskild (7 June, 1660) and by that of Kardis with Russia (1661) confirming the cession to Sweden of Ingria and Carelia.

Position of Denmark at the Treaties of Westphalia : she rules over Norway and the southern provinces of Sweden, and thus controls the commerce of the Baltic : her relations with the Empire owing to her connection with Schleswig and Holstein.

The rivalry between Denmark and Sweden the key note of Danish foreign policy : the government of Christian IV (1588–1648) : the aristocratic constitution of Denmark : Christian's court : his fondness for Norway and foundation of Christiania : his misfortunes during the 'Thirty Years' War : foundation of the Danish East India Company (1615) and occupation of Tranquebar in India.

The reign of Frederick III : the government of Ulfeldt and the nobles : Ulfeldt joins Charles X of Sweden and induces him to attack Denmark : Denmark's losses at Röskild.

The revolution of 1660 : overthrow of the power of the nobles : the monarchy of Denmark made hereditary and absolute : a States-General promised but never called : resumption of lands granted to noblemen : improvement in administration.

The Germanizing of Denmark : the situation of Norway : its poverty, and hatred for Sweden.

The supremacy of the Baltic definitely moved from Denmark to Sweden.

Authorities: As a Small Book in English, see *Otté*, Scandinavian History, and in French, *Geffroy*, *Les États Scandinaves*. Among Secondary Authorities consult the large general history by *Fryxell*, (not translated), *Carlson*, *Geschichte Schwedens*, vols. 5, 6, translated and continued from *Geijer*; *Cronholm*, *Sveriges Historie under Gustaf II Adolphs Regering*, 6 vols., (not translated), **Grauert*, *Chris-*

tina, Königin von Schweden, und ihr Hof, 2 vols., *Archænholz*
Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de la reine Christine, 4 vols., *Allen*
Geschichte des Königreich Dänemark, and *Spittler* Geschichte der
Dänischen Revolution im Jahre 1660, being vol. 5 of his Sämmtliche
Werke.

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LECTURE XII.

EUROPE IN THE MIDDLE OF THE 17TH CENTURY.

5. RUSSIA AND POLAND.

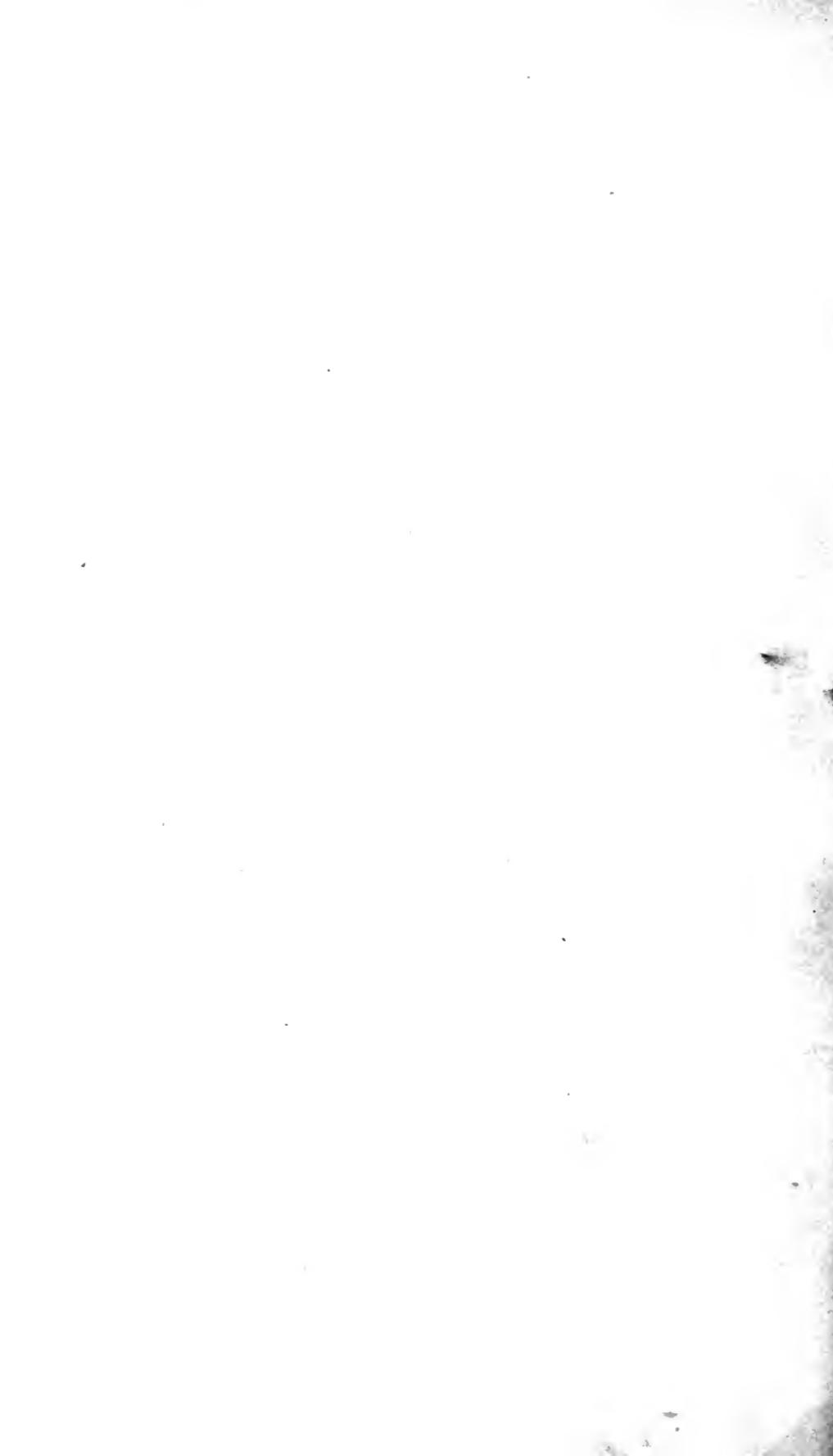
The contrast between the Slavs of the Greek Church in Russia, and the Slavs of the Roman Church in Poland, the former being essentially Asiatic, and the latter essentially European.

The backwardness of Russia and its Asiatic character due to historical circumstances, but chiefly to the conquest by the Mongol hordes, and its derivation of Christianity from Constantinople.

The epic character of the great struggle with the Mongols, and its effect in forming the Russian people.

The reign of Ivan the Terrible (1533-84) marks the emergence of Moscow as the centre from which the Russian Empire was to grow: he takes the title of Tsar (1547): his wars with the Tartars on the south and east, and with the Poles and Lithuanians and Livonians on the west and northwest: his endeavors to reach the Baltic: his relations with the powers of western Europe, and especially with Elizabeth of England: opening up of trade between Russia and England by way of the White Sea and Archangel; the Muscovy Company: invasion of Siberia: the government of Ivan the Terrible: his autocracy: his struggles with the nobility: his "States-General": his personality.





Russian history in the 17th century until the time of Peter the Great, a commentary on the aims and ideals of Ivan the Terrible.

The reign of Feodor Ivanovitch (1584-98) : institution of serfdom and creation of the patriarchate : the reign of Boris Godúnov (1598-1605) : the "false" Dimitri : civil war and anarchy : the Poles of Moscow (1612) : election of Michael Románov as Tsar (1613).

The reign of Michael Románov (1613-45) : restoration of peace and tranquility : moral and material condition of Russia.

The insurrection of the inhabitants of Little Russia and the Cossacks against Poland under Bogdan Khmelnitzski (1648) : he appeals to the Tsar : war with Poland : by truce of Androussovo (1667) Russia obtains the left bank of the Dnieper as its frontier with Kiev and Smolensk on the right bank.

The condition of Poland in the 16th century : the turbulence of the nobles : the pacta conventa : the right of confederation : the liberum veto (1652) : the influence of France : the work of the Jesuits : the Counter-Reformation.

The most notable events the Union of Lublin (1569) uniting Poland and Lithuania : the death of the last of the Jagel-lons, hereditary Grand Dukes of Lithuania (1572) and election to the throne of Poland thrown open : the secularization of Prussia by Albert of Hohenzollern, Grand Master of the Teutonic Knights, as a fief of Poland (1525) followed by the suppression of the Knights of the Sword (1561) on yielding Riga to Sweden, Livonia to Poland, and making Kettler, the last Grand Master, Duke of Courland, as a feudatory of Poland.

The reign of Sigismund III Vasa (1587-1632) : his Catholicism : failure to obtain the throne of Sweden : the reign of Ladislas VII Vasa (1632-48) : Poland during the Thirty Years' War : election of John Casimir Vasa : his wars with Sweden and Russia : by the Treaty of Wehlau (1657) the Elector of Brandenburg is recognized as Duke of Prussia, free from the suzerainty of Poland : the insurrection of Bogdan Khmelnitzski : the Truce of Androussovo.

In the middle of the 17th century Russia is growing politically stronger from her concentrated autocracy and Poland politically weaker from her anarchic constitution.

Authorities : *Morfill*, Story of Russia and Story of Poland ; *Rambaud*, Histoire de la Russie, translated by L. B. Lang, 2 vols. ; *Salvandy*, Histoire de Pologne avant et sous le Roi Jean Sobieski, 3 vols.

LECTURE XIII.

EUROPE IN THE MIDDLE OF THE 17TH CENTURY.

6. THE OTTOMAN TURKS.

The extent of Islam at the commencement of the 17th century : origin of the Turks.

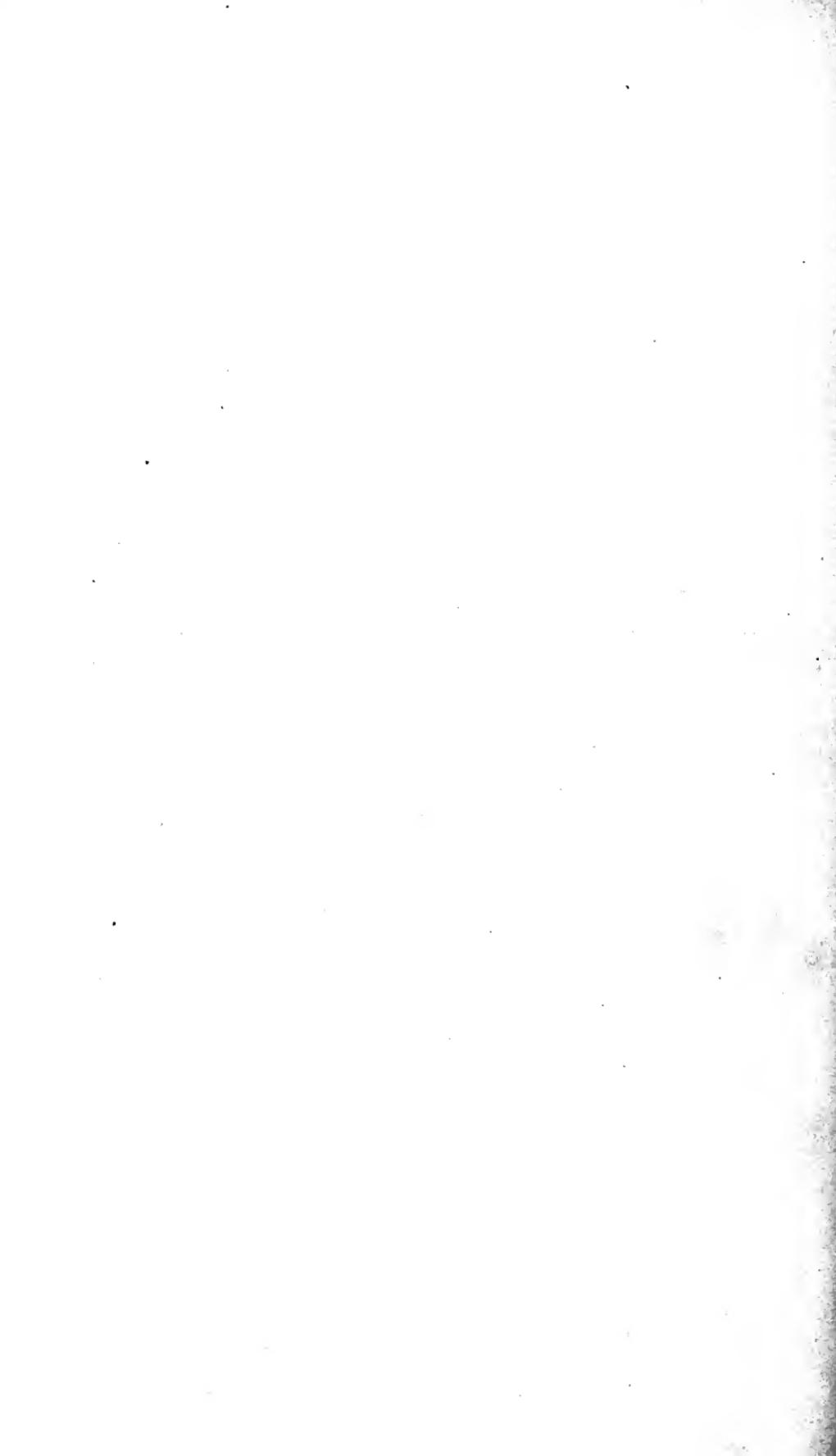
The Ottoman Turks reach the height of their power in the 16th century : Sulaiman (Solyman) the Magnificent (1520-66) : the European possessions of the Turks : their northern capital at Buda : their control of the Levant : their power in Northern Africa and over the Mediterranean : Barbarossa and Dragut : blow dealt to them by the loss of the passage of the Asiatic trade through Egypt : Venice induces the Turks to oppose the Portuguese in Asia : organization of the Turkish power : the Sultan as Caliph : the Ulemas : the Janissaries.

Resistance of the Knights of St. John : the defence of Malta (1565).

Attitude of Europe towards the Turks : spasmodic attempts of the Popes to stir up Christendom against them : the battle of Lepanto (7 Oct., 1571) : the alliance with France : the "capitulations" : the Levant Company and the Dutch traders.

Poland and Hungary the bulwarks of Christendom against the Turks : their suzerainty over the Danubian provinces and





Transylvania : the religious attitude of the Turks : the Greek Church and the Turks : their welcome of renegades.

Fortunately for Christian Europe during the critical period of the Wars of Religion and the Thirty Years' War, the Turks remained quiet : the Sultans degenerated in character : and between the death of Sulaiman the Magnificent (1566) and the accession of Muhammad Kiuprili to power (1656) their only conquests were Cyprus, taken (1571) and Tunis retaken (1574) : causes of this sudden degeneracy.

The Janissaries become Sultan-makers : they are permitted to marry and the tax of Christian children ceases.

Internal dissensions mark the reign of Muhammad III (1595-1603) : Ahmad I (1603-17) makes truce of Comorn with the Emperor (11 Nov., 1606) : treaties with England and the United Provinces, and war with Persia : the imbecility of Mustapha I (1617-18, 1622-23) : the reign of Othman II (1618-22) and his murder : Murad IV (1623-40) : his capture of Bagdad (25 Dec., 1638) : his cruelty : Ibrahim I (1640-48) : recapture of Azov (1642) : attack on Crete (Candia) (1645) : order to murder all Christians : assassinated by the Janissaries : accession of Muhammad IV (1648) : troubles during his minority.

Appointment of Muhammad Kiuprili, a renegade Albanian, to be Grand Vizier with full powers (1656) : his great reforms : he restores the force of the Ottoman Turks : his internal policy : the execution of the Greek patriarch : his foreign policy : his victories over Venice, Russia, Transylvania and the Empire : his death (1662).

Ahmad Kiuprili, Grand Vizier (1662-76) : he attacks Transylvania : the Emperor Leopold resolves to resist the Turks and calls for the help of Christendom : the Diet of the Empire agrees and Louis XIV sends 6000 Frenchmen : Montecuculi defeats the Turks at the battle of Saint Gothard (1 Aug., 1664) and saves Vienna : the truce of Vasvar (10 Aug., 1664) : the siege of Candia : Morosini surrenders to Ahmad Kiuprili (27 Sept., 1669) : the Cossacks call in the help of the Turks against Poland (1672) : Ahmad Kiuprili

takes Kaminietz and conquers Podolia : by the Treaty of Budziak or Buczac (18 Oct., 1672) Poland cedes Podolia and the Ukraine to the Turks and promises to pay tribute : the treaty disavowed by the Polish Diet (1673) : John Sobieski defeats the Turks at Choczim (10 Nov., 1673) and Lemberg (24 Aug., 1675) : by the Treaty of Zurawna (27 Oct., 1676) the Turks retain Kaminietz and Podolia but give up the Ukraine and the tribute : death of Ahmad Kiuprili (30 Oct., 1676).

The greatness of the Kiuprilis : the sudden resurrection of the Ottoman power : its significance.

Authorities : *Greasy*, History of the Ottoman Turks, and *Stanley Lane-Poole*, The Story of Turkey and The Story of the Barbary Corsairs are readable books ; *Ranke*, Fürsten und Völker von Süd-Europa ; Die Osmanen und die spanische Monarchie im 16ten und 17ten Jahrhundert (vols. 35, 36 of his Sämtliche Werke), is more scientific ; their works are mainly based on *Von Hammer*, Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs, 4 vols., translated into French as *L'Histoire de l'Empire Ottoman*, 18 vols., and on *Zinkeisen*, Geschichte des osmanischen Reichs in Europe, 7 vols.

LECTURE XIV.

EUROPE IN THE MIDDLE OF THE 17TH CENTURY.

7. ITALY.

Italy at the commencement of the 17th century : the idea of Italian unity preached by Dante and Machiavelli had been extinguished by the vitality of local life and local rivalries : the Italians preferred local to national patriotism : therefore Italy was largely ruled by foreign powers.

The divisions of Italy and their relations to each other.

The chief Italian states : I. The States of the Church :

azoni Storia della ~~repubblica~~ repubblica di Venezia intorno della pace liga contra
Maometto II e i suoi successori gran pubblico de' Turchi, 2 vols.

residencies or presidios of Tuscany since 1555, being the cities & ports of Argentario, Porto Ercole
Santo Stefano, Talamone, Orbetello, Piombino & Porto Ercole

alteration in the character of the Popes : they become more Italian and temporal in their aspirations : their attitude towards European affairs : their influence in Italy : their nepotism : their administration of their States : Clement VIII—Aldobrandini,—his anti-Spanish policy : annexed Ferrara (1598) : died 1605 : Leo XI—Medici,—1605 : Paul V—Borghese,—1605–21 : his quarrel with Venice : Gregory XV—Ludovisi,—1621–23 : Urban VIII—Barberini,—1623–44 : his anti-Spanish policy and friendship for Richelieu : his administration : fortification of Rome : annexation of Urbino (1631) : war with Parma (1641–44) : Innocent X—Pamfili,—1644–55 : destruction of Castro : his negotiations with Mazarin : condemnation of Jansenism : favouritism : Alexander VII—Chigi,—1655–67 : rise in power of the “congregations” : the plague at Rome (1656) : his quarrel with Louis XIV : Avignon occupied by the French (1663–65) : submission of the Pope : the Roman nobility : the beautification of Rome.

II. Kingdom of the Two Sicilies : i. Sicily : its feudal nobility : the rising against Spain (1647) and its suppression. ii. Naples : the government of the Spaniards : Ossuna tries to revolt (1620) : the tax on fruit imposed by Arcos : the rising of Masaniello (1647) : action of the Duc de Guise : suppression of the insurrection (April, 1648).

III. Grand Duchy of Tuscany : the later Medici : the tranquil reign of Ferdinand II (1620–70) : his encouragement of science and art.

IV. Duchy of Parma : government of the Farnesi : the war with the Pope (1641–44, 46–48).

V. Duchy of Modena : government of the Este : their friendship for France.

VI. Duchy of Mantua : the war for the Mantuan succession (1627) on the death of Vincent Gonzaga II : Richelieu supports Charles Gonzaga, Duc de Nevers : sack of Mantua by the Imperialists (18 July, 1630) : by the Treaty of Cherasco (1631) Charles is acknowledged but Savoy gets part of Montferrat.

VII. Duchy of Guastalla : Duke Ferdinand Gonzaga I

claims Mantua (1627) : influence of Spain and the Emperor.

VIII. Duchy of Milan : the Spanish government : its ex-actions.

IX. Republic of Venice : the decline of its commerce : its political importance in the Levant and in Italy : the government of the Republic : its internal policy : its foreign policy : the quarrel with Pope Paul V : Fra Paolo Sarpi : struggle with the Turks : the war in Crete (1645-69).

X. Republic of Genoa : its weakness : its troubles with Corsica : wealth of its bankers : the city bombarded by the French (1664).

XI. Republic of Lucca : its commercial prosperity.

XII. Duchy of Savoy : the importance of its position holding the keys of Italy : Charles Emmanuel II (1580-1630) a faithful ally of Philip II, whose daughter he had married : he ceded Bresse to Henry IV (1601) in exchange for Saluzzo : Henry IV's dream of a kingdom of the Alps : the Mantuan succession (1627) : Savoy gets part of Montferrat (1631) : the French alliance of Victor Amadeus I (1630-37) : married to a daughter of Henry IV : cession of Pignerol : reign of Charles Emmanuel II (1638-75) : his policy : schemes on Genoa : the House of Savoy looks at Italy "as an artichoke to be eaten up leaf by leaf."

Authorities : Among SMALL BOOKS IN ENGLISH, or translated into English, may be noted *Trollope*, *Paul the Pope and Paul the Friar*,

H. F. Brown, History of Venice; *Malleon, Studies in Genoese History*, and, for Masaniello and Naples during this period, *Von Reumont, The Carafas of Maddaloni*: Naples under Spanish Dominion. Among SECONDARY HISTORIES consult *Botta, Storia dell' Italia*, vols. 5-8, *Ranke, Die roumischen Päpste im 16ten und 17ten Jahrhundert*, 3 vols., translated by Austin, vol. 3, *Brosch, Geschichte des Kirchenstaates*, 2 vols., *De Moüy, L'Ambassade du Duc de Créqui (1662-65)*, 2 vols.,

Giannone, Storia civile del Regno di Napoli, *Baldacchini, Storia Napolitana dell' anno 1647*, *Hervey de Saint-Denis, Insurrection de Naples en 1647*, translated from *Rivas*, 2 vols., *Loiseleur, Mazarin et le Duc de Guise in his Questions historiques du XVII^e siècle*, *Von Reumont, Geschichte Toscanas unter die Medici*, 2 vols., *Cantù, Milano e il suo territorio* and *Ragionamenti sulla Storia Lombardo del secolo XVII*, *Giovini, Biografia da fra Paolo, Daru, Histoire de Venise*, vols.

per commento ai Promessi sposi di A. Manzoni

historical sketch of the 17th. c.

ff Le rivoluzioni di Napoli

con History of the rise and fall of Manzaniello, the Conquest of Naples

et Paolo V e la repubblica veneta, 1605-07.



x-xiv, *Costa-Beauregard*, Mémoires historiques sur la Maison royale de Savoie, 2 vols., *Belgiojoso*, Histoire de la Maison de Savoie, 4 vols., *Carutti*, Storia della diplomazia della corte di Savoia, 4 vols., and *Baruffetta*, Storia del regno di Carlo Emanuele II, 2 vols. The PRIMARY AUTHORITIES are to be found in *Muratori* and the *Archivio Storico Italiano*, while for the attempt of Guise on Naples may be noted *Modène Mémoires* and *Loiseleur and Baguenault de Puchesse L'expédition du Duc de Guise à Naples*, and for the quarrel between the Pope and Venice, *Sarpi*, Opere.

[Books marked with a * are not in the University Library.]

Historia de las Indias de la villa de la corte de Madrid

L E C T U R E X V.

EUROPE IN THE MIDDLE OF THE 17TH CENTURY.

8. SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The extent of the dominions of Spain at the commencement of the 17th century : Naples, Sicily, the Milanese, Roussillon, Franche Comté, the Catholic Netherlands, Central and South America, the Philippine Islands.

The policy of Philip II and its effect on the strength of Spain at home and abroad.

The weakness of Spain at home : bad internal administration : sterilizing effect of South American gold : colonial administration.

The weakness of Spain abroad : the war with England and the Protestant Netherlands : the attitude of France and the Empire.

Yet the seeming power of Spain overshadowed Protestant Christendom : policy of Henry IV of France, James I of England, Richelieu, Mazarin, and Cromwell toward Spain.

Reign of Philip III (1598-1621) : the administration of the Duke of Lerma (1598-1618) : his internal policy : the expulsion of the Moriscoes (1609) : his foreign policy : peace

with England (1604) : truce with the Protestant Netherlands (1609) : the French alliance and marriages (1612) : Lerma becomes a cardinal and is dismissed (1618) : succeeded by his son, the Duke of Ucedo.

Reign of Philip IV (1621-65) : administration of the Count-Duke Olivares (1621-43) : Spain in the 'Thirty Years' War : Spinola occupies the Palatinate (1621) : renewal of war with the Dutch (1621) : Spain struggles with France for supremacy in Northern Italy and is three times worsted (1) in the affair of the Valtelline (1625), (2) in the Mantuan succession (1627-30), (3) in the Valtelline (1635) : Richelieu determines to overthrow the power of Spain : the revolt of Catalonia and of Portugal (1640) : dismissal of Olivares.

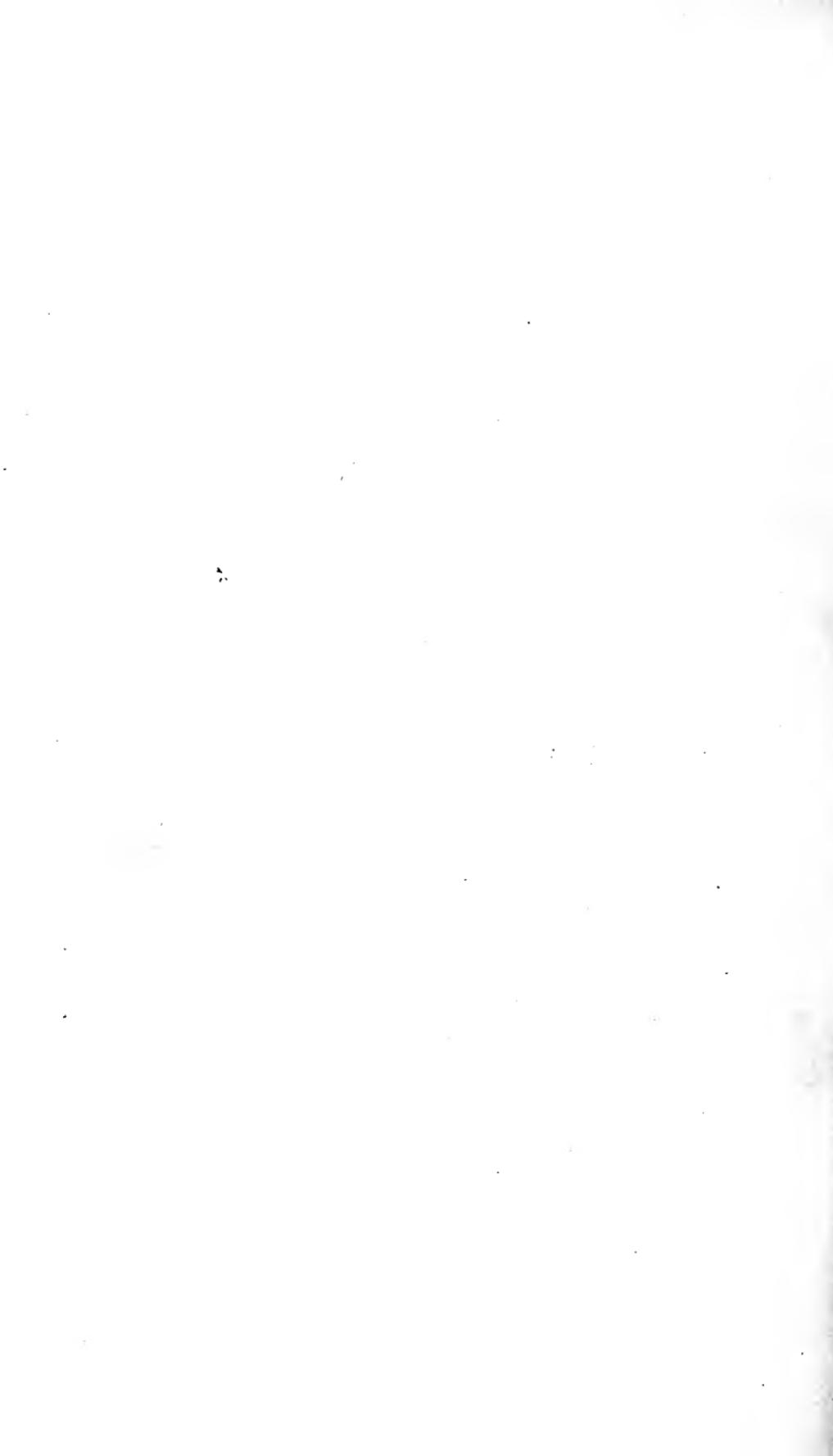
Administration of Don Luis de Haro (1643-65) : the Spaniards invade France and are defeated at Rocroi (1643) : and again at Lens (1648) : Spain recognizes the independence of the Protestant Netherlands at Münster (1648) : Spain tries to take advantage of the Fronde in France : Cromwell assists Mazarin : defeat of Spain : conclusion of the Treaty of the Pyrenees (7 Nov., 1659) : Spain loses Roussillon and Artois : Louis XIV marries Marie Therèse of Spain : the question of the Spanish Succession : death of Philip IV (17 Sept., 1665).

Condition of Portugal during the "Sixty Years' Captivity" to Spain (1580-1640) : ruin of her commerce : loss of her monopoly of the Asiatic trade : the Dutch seize the Spice Islands and establish themselves in Brazil : discontent felt in Portugal : preparations for revolt : negotiations with Richelieu.

The Revolution of 1640 : the Duke of Braganza hailed as John IV : independence of Portugal recognized by France and Holland : help sent : the Asiatic possessions and Brazil rise against Spain : commencement of the war of independence : difficulties of John IV : his death (1656).

Reign of Affonso VI (1656-67) : government of the queen-mother (1656-62) : Schomberg organizes the Portuguese army : by the Treaty of the Pyrenees (1659), Mazarin promises to abandon his support of Portugal : but he brings about the





marriage of Charles II of England with Catherine of Braganza (1662) : importance of the English alliance : administration of Castel Melhor (1662-67) : continuation of the war of independence : victories of Schomberg : court revolution (1667) : Dom Pedro declared Regent and Affonso VI sent to the Azores : treaty of peace with Spain signed at Lisbon (13 Feb., 1668) and independence of Portugal recognized.

Significance of the Portuguese revolution : condition of Portugal and its importance as an ally of England.

Authorities : As SMALL BOOKS may be noted *Dunham*, History of Spain and Portugal, vols. 3, 4, which is old-fashioned but fairly correct for Spain, and *Morse Stephens*, Story of Portugal. As SECONDARY AUTHORITIES consult, for Spain, the volumes on this period in *La fuente*, and other consecutive histories of Spain, ~~X~~ *Weiss*, *L'Espagne depuis le règne de Philippe II jusqu'à l'avènement des Bourbons*, 2 vols., *Melo*, *Guerra de la Cataluña* ~~X~~ translated by Léonce de ~~X~~ *Lavergne*, **Watson*, History of the Reign of Philip III, and **Dunlop*, Memoirs of Spain during the reigns of Philip IV and Charles II, 2 vols. both old-fashioned but containing much that is valuable; for Portugal, ~~X~~ *Rebelo da Silva*, *Historia de Portugal durante os seculos XVI et XVII*, 5 vols., ~~X~~ *Latino Coelho*, *Historia de Portugal desde os fins do seculo XVII até 1814*, *Vertot*, *Révolutions de Portugal*, and **Tessier*, *Le Chevalier de Jant, Relations de la France avec le Portugal au temps de Mazarin*. Among PRIMARY AUTHORITIES for Spanish history during the century may be noted in addition to general collections, *Morel-Fatio*, *L'Espagne au XVI^e et XVII^e siècle : Documents historiques et littéraires*, **Denans de Courcheton*, *Histoire des négociations et du traité de paix de Pyrénées*, and *Mignet*, *Négociations relative à la succession d'Espagne sous Louis XIV*, vol. i; for Portugal, **Borges de Castro and Judice Biker*, *Collecção dos actos publicos celebrados entre a Coroa de Portugal e as mais potencias desde 1640*, ~~and~~ *Carte*, *History of the Revolutions of Portugal with the Letters of Sir R. Southwell to the Duke of Ormond*, ~~and~~ *Original Letters of Sir Richard Fanshaw during his Embassies in Spain and Portugal*.

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LECTURE XVI.

FRANCE UNDER LOUIS XIV AND COLBERT: TO THE REVOCATION OF THE EDICT OF NANTES, 1685.

Louis XIV assumes the actual government of France on the death of Mazarin (1661): his personality: his political aims: how far he continued the work of Richelieu and Mazarin, how far he was an originator.

His first ministers: the chancellors Séguier (-1672), d'Aligre (1672-77), and Le Tellier (1677-85): Hugues de Lionne (-1671), Pomponne (1671-79), and Colbert-Croissy (1679-96) foreign affairs: Le Tellier (-1666) and Louvois (1666-91) war: Fouquet (-1661) and Colbert (1661-83) finances: Colbert (1668-76) and Colbert-Seignelay (1676-90) marine.

The work of Colbert: he arranges the finances of France: he builds up manufactures by a protective policy: he encourages commerce and occupies San Domingo: he creates the French navy: his personal probity: his hatred of war: his love of public works: Riquet makes the great canal of Languedoc.

Louvois and his work: he organizes the army: his military reforms: formation of uniformed regiments, etc.: the great French generals, Turenne and Condé, Luxembourg and Vauban.

The internal policy of Louis XIV: he attracts the nobility to court and keeps them out of politics: he builds up the administrative system: the intendants of the provinces: the official new nobility: the police system: the suppression of local liberties and municipal government: the King and his ministers the pivot of the highly centralized government.

The position of the Parlements: especially the Parlement of Paris: growing importance of the noblesse de la robe.

The splendour of Louis XIV: he establishes himself at Versailles: importance given by him to the Court: influence of society and social observances: effect of the removal from Paris: his absolutism in society as well as in politics.



Louis XIV and the zenith of the French monarchy.

Louis XIV and the Catholic Church : his quarrel with Pope Alexander VII (1664-66) : his quarrel with Pope Innocent XI : the claims of the Gallican Church : the assembly of 1682 : the attitude of Louis XIV to the Papacy : the Jansenists and their doctrines : the position of the Huguenots : the new policy adopted by the King : the dragonnades : revocation of the Edict of Nantes (22 Oct., 1685).

Condition of the French provinces under Louis XIV : continuance of provincial life among the petite noblesse and the bourgeois : prosperity of the cities, and, under Colbert, of industry and commerce.

Louis XIV and literature : the classic age : French tragedy and comedy created by Corneille, Racine and Molière : the great French preachers, Bossuet, Mascalon, Fléchier and Bourdaloue : the prose writers, Pascal and La Bruyère : Boileau and the canons of poetry : history and Mezeray : the work and position of the Académie Française.

Louis XIV and art : the painters, Poussin, Le Sueur and Le Brun : the architects, Mansart and Perrault : the gardener, Le Nôtre : foundation of the Academies of Sciences and of Inscriptions and of the School of Rome.

Private life of Louis XIV : his principal mistresses, Mdlle. de La Vallière, Madame de Montespan and Mdlle. de Fontanges : death of the Queen (1683) : he marries privately Madame de Maintenon (1684).

The year of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685) marks a change in the character and policy of Louis XIV : he is henceforth guided by Madame de Maintenon and his confessors Père La Chaise, and Père Le Tellier : Colbert is dead and the Spanish Succession becomes his one aim.

Impression which the days of the glory of Louis XIV made on Europe : the imitators of his ideas and of his splendour.

Authorities : *Voltaire*, Siècle de Louis XIV is still the best LITTLE BOOK on the period. Among SECONDARY AUTHORITIES may be noted *Gaillardin*, Histoire du règne de Louis XIV, Vols. 3, 4; *Lair*, Louise de La Vallière et la jeunesse de Louis XIV, and *Nicolas Fouquet*, 2

vols.; *Chéruel*, *De l'administration de Louis XIV (1661-72) and Mémoires sur le surintendant Fouquet, 2 vols.; *Clément*, *Histoire de Colbert et de son administration*, 2 vols., *Le Gouvernement de Louis XIV, ou la cour, l'administration, les finances et le commerce de 1683-89, *La Police sous Louis XIV, and *Madame de Montespan; *Neymarck*, *Colbert et son temps*, 2 vols.; *Rousset*, *Histoire de Louvois*, 4 vols.; *Kerviler*, *Le chancelier Pierre Séguier*; *Gazier*, *Les dernières années du Cardinal de Retz*; *Loysen*, *L'Assemblée du clergé de France de 1682*; *Michaud*, *Louis XIV et Innocent XI*, 4 vols.; *Bausset*, *Histoire de Bossuet*, 4 vols., and *Histoire de Fénelon*, 4 vols.; *Puaux et Sabatier*, *Étude sur la révocation de l'Edit de Nantes*, and **Martin*, *La Monarchie au XVII^e siècle*; essai sur le système et l'influence personnelle de Louis XIV. The PRIMARY AUTHORITIES for the administration of Louis XIV are *Clément*, Lettres, instructions et mémoires de Colbert, 7 vols., *Boislisle*, Correspondance des contrôleurs-généraux des finances avec les intendants des provinces, 2 vols., and *Depping*, Correspondance administrative sous le règne de Louis XIV, while among the vast number of memoirs, etc., may be noted the *Journal of Lefèvre d'Ormesson*, the Mémoires of *Madame de Motteville*, *Mademoiselle de Montpensier*, *La Fare*, *Gourville* and *Foucault*, **Cosnac*, *Souvenirs du règne de Louis XIV*, 8 vols., and above all the Letters of *Madame de Sévigné*.

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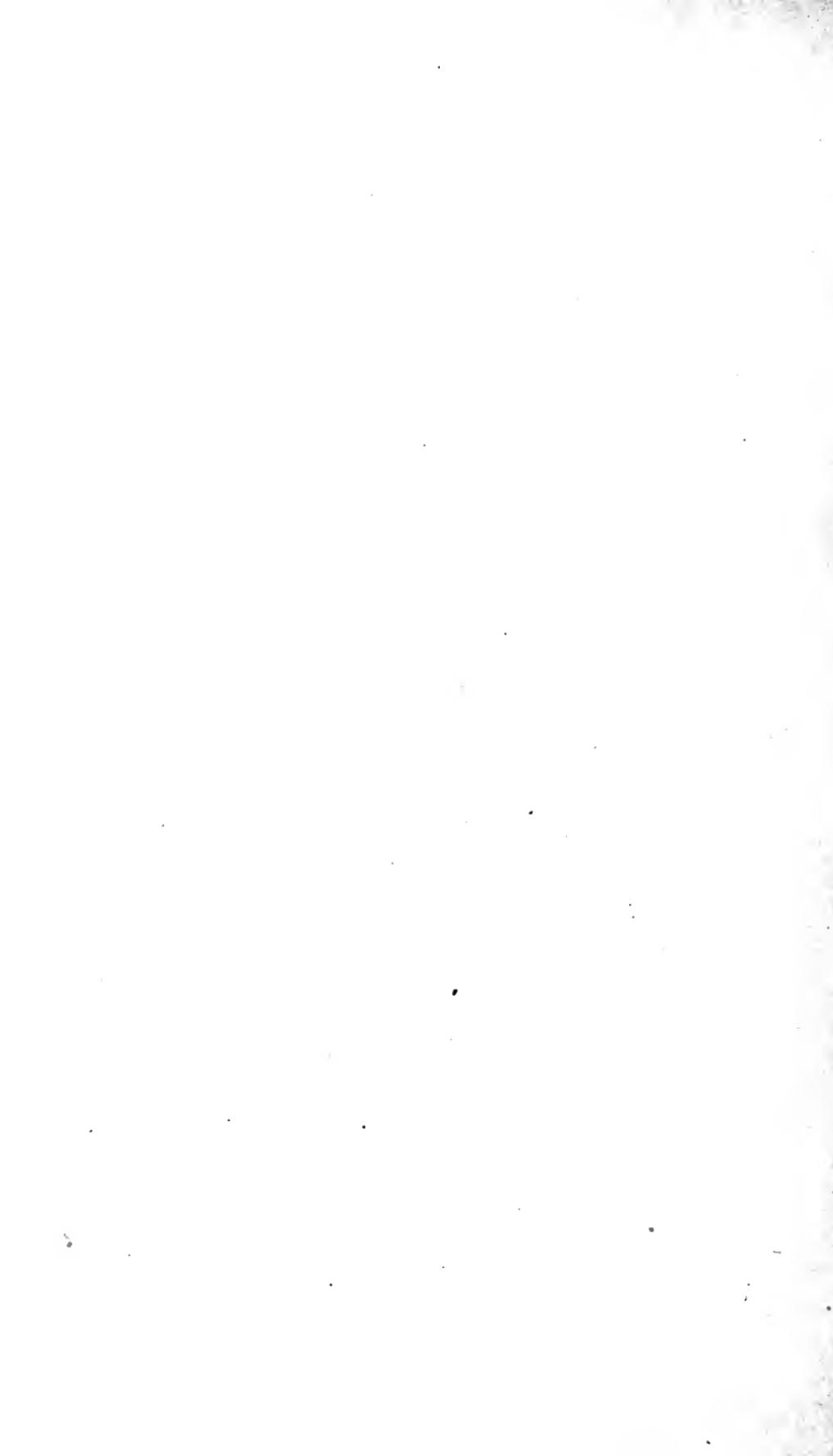
LECTURE XVII.

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF LOUIS XIV: TO THE TREATIES OF NYMWEGEN, 1678.

Position of the powers of Europe towards each other, when Louis XIV assumed the government of France (1661): effect of the restoration of Charles II in England, (1660): ideas of religious unity give way to the conception of national unity concentrated in the person of the Monarch: exceptions, the Protestant Netherlands, ruled by a burgher aristocracy, and England: extinction of feudal relics in England and development of commercialism: the contest for the commerce of the world between England and the Dutch.

et Louis XIV

et Combes Madame de Scipion historien



Advantages possessed by France in the new era of diplomats and standing armies: Louis XIV understands and dominates the new era: his foreign office and diplomats: his army, its organization and its generals: his navy.

Louis XIV resolves to use these advantages to enlarge the borders of France, and, for internal and external reasons, decides on a war policy.

Louis XIV and diplomatic privileges: the case of D'Estrees at London (1662), and of Créqui at Rome (1664).

Louis XIV and England: marriage of Henrietta of England, sister of Charles II, to the Duke of Orleans, brother of Louis XIV (1661): purchase of Dunkirk (Nov., 1662).

Louis XIV and Spain: his hopes of the succession: his claims for diplomatic precedence granted.

Louis XIV and Germany: he sends help to the Emperor against the Turks (1664): his influence with the League of the Rhine and the west German princes.

Louis XIV and the Turks: he defeats the Barbary Corsairs (1665), and sends help to the Venetians in Candia.

Louis XIV and the Dutch: his relations with John de Witt: effect of Colbert's policy on the Dutch.

The naval war between England and the Dutch (1664-67): causes of the war in commercial rivalry: the republican party and the House of Orange: capture of New Amsterdam: battle of Lowestoft (3 June, 1664): the bishop of Münster attacks the Dutch: Louis XIV declares war against England: battle of the Downs (1-4 June, 1666): Louis XIV makes peace with England (March, 1667): the Dutch in the Medway: Treaty of Breda (31 July, 1667): England abandons the trade of the Spice Islands, but keeps the New Netherlands in North America.

The War of Devolution (1667-68): pretext for the war, (see Appendix V): isolation of Spain: Louis XIV takes the border fortresses of the Catholic Netherlands, and occupies Franche Comté: the Triple Alliance: by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (2 May, 1668), France keeps French Flanders but restores Franche Comté to Spain.

The Triple Alliance between England, Sweden, and the Dutch (23 Jan., 1668) : its importance : the principle of the Balance of Power, which is one of the keynotes of European policy for more than a century, invoked to check the ambition of Louis XIV.

The position in the Protestant Netherlands : the policy of John de Witt : Perpetual Edict against the House of Orange : character of William III.

Louis XIV breaks up the Triple Alliance by the Treaty of Dover with England (1 June, 1670), and by detaching Sweden (April, 1672) : secret treaty with the Emperor for dividing the Spanish Succession (Nov., 1671).

Louis XIV attacks the Dutch (1672) : their sole ally the Great Elector, Frederick William of Brandenburg : passage of the Rhine (12 June, 1672) : the Dutch cut their dykes (18 June) : murder of John de Witt (20 Aug.) : William III elected Stadtholder : the Great Elector forced to make peace.

The naval war : England joins France : the battle of Solebay (7 June, 1672) : the Dutch successful in 1673 : peace between England and the Dutch (19 Feb., 1674).

The continental war : coalition formed against Louis XIV by the Emperor and the Great Elector (Oct., 1672) : joined next by Spain and the Duke of Lorraine (Aug., 1673), Denmark and the Elector Palatine (Jan. and March, 1674), the Empire (May, 1674), and the Great Elector (July, 1674) : the Electors of Trèves and Cologne forced to abandon France (1673) : Sweden remains her only ally.

Campaign of 1673 : capture of Maestricht (29 June, 1673) : Turenne's strategy : campaign of 1674 : Louis XIV occupies Franche Comté : Condé wins the battle of Seneff (11 Aug., 1674) : Turenne crosses the Rhine and ravages the Palatinate : campaign of 1675 : Turenne reoccupies Alsace, and is killed (26 July) : naval victories of Du Quesne in the Mediterranean : death of De Ruyter (1676) : subsequent campaigns : capture of the border fortresses.

Treaties of Nymwegen (Niméguen) signed (10 Aug.,



... Louis XIV et le Saint-Empereur l'ambassade du duc de
Bragg (1662-63).

Le second ambassadeur fut le comte Charles II, le Comte de Comminges,

qui mourut dans l'ambassade en 1672, mais

son successeur fut délivré par Richelieu et Colbert

des deux Villes de Turin et de Gênes.

Camille de Turin en 1673 (1647-75)

Raimondo Montecuccoli, la sua famiglia e i suoi tempi

1678, 5 Feb., 1679) : France obtained from Spain Franche Comté, Valenciennes and other towns in French Flanders, and recognition of rights in Alsace : the Dutch ceded nothing : the treaty supplemented by that of Saint Germain-en-Laye (7 Sept., 1679), by which Brandenburg and Denmark restored all conquests to Sweden.

Authorities : Among SECONDARY WORKS dealing with the diplomatic and military history of the period, founded on documents, may be noted, **Filon*, *La France et l'Autriche au XVII^e Siècle* ; *Le Févre-Pontalis*, Jean de Witt, 2 vols., translated into English ; **Baillon*, Henriette Anne d'Angleterre, duchesse d'Orléans ; **Forneron*, Louise de Kéroualle, duchesse de Portsmouth ; *Rousset*, *Histoire de Louvois*, 4 vols. ; **Peter*, *Der Krieg des Grossen Kurfürsten gegen Frankreich* ; **Depping*, *Geschichte des Krieges der Münsterer und Cölnner gegen Holland* ; **Ennen*, *Frankreich und der Niederrhein*, 2 vols. ; **Pépapé*, *Histoire de la réunion de la Franche-Comté à la France*, 2 vols. ; **Roy*, *Turenne* ; **Michel*, *Vauban* ; **Lat*, *Abraham Du Quesne et la marine de son temps*, 2 vols., and **Paulliat*, *Louis XIV et la compagnie des Indes*. The chief PRIMARY AUTHORITIES are *Mignet*, *Négociations relatives à la succession d'Espagne*, 4 vols. ; **Griffet*, *Recueil de lettres pour servir à l'histoire militaire de Louis XIV*, 8 vols., and the *Mémoires of Turenne*, and the *Maréchal de Gramont*.

[Books marked with a * are not in the University Library.]

LECTURE XVIII.

PRUSSIA UNDER THE GREAT ELECTOR.

The scattered nature and diverse character of the dominions ruled by Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburg and Duke of Prussia, known as the Great Elector, in 1648 : his centre in Brandenburg, not yet entirely evacuated by the Swedish troops : Eastern Pomerania still full of Swedes : Prussia only held in feudal subjection to Poland : and Cleves garrisoned by the Dutch.

Contrast between the policy pursued in Brandenburg and in the rest of Germany during the latter half of the 17th century : the importance of the reign of the Great Elector : he prepares the way for the future greatness of the House of Hohenzollern.

— The Great Elector's national policy : his desire to hold Prussia free from Polish suzerainty the motive for his actions in the Northern War of 1656–60 (see Lecture XI) : that relief granted by the Treaty of Wehlau (1657) confirmed by the Treaty of Oliva (1660) : his desire to get the Dutch garrison out of Cleves the motive for aiding the Dutch in 1672 : his desire to conquer Western Pomerania the motive for joining the coalition against Louis XIV.

To carry out his schemes the Great Elector, like Louis XIV, creates and organizes a standing army, and looks solely to national interests.

In 1666 he finally divides the Juliers-Cleves dominions, and takes Cleves, Ravensberg and Mark : in the same year he occupies Magdeburg, which falls to him by the Treaties of Westphalia on the death of Augustus of Saxony in 1680.

Part taken by the Great Elector in the wars against Louis XIV : in 1672 he aids the Dutch, but makes peace in 1673 : in 1674 he joins the coalition against France, and is attacked by Sweden : he defeats the Swedes at Fehrbellin (18 June, 1675), takes Stettin (1677), and Stralsund (1678) : but at the Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye (17 Sept., 1679) has to restore all Western Pomerania except a small district.

The Great Elector and the Emperor : his German policy : he joins the League of the Rhine : strives for the leadership of the Protestant princes with Saxony : his friendship with Denmark : his attitude towards Poland : his claim to Jägersdorf in Silesia, confiscated by Ferdinand II in 1623, and to Liegnitz on death of the last duke (1675) : compromised in 1686 by the Emperor Leopold's ceding to him Schwebus in Silesia.

The internal policy of the Great Elector : his struggle for absolutism and centralized administration with the nobility,



united in their provincial Estates, and with the municipal rights of the cities : local jealousy of his different provinces. (1) In Brandenburg : the Estates were enfeebled and could not meet without being convoked : no Estates of the province, only provincial Estates in the Old, and New, Mark. (2) In Cleves : the nobility Lutheran and opposed to the Calvinist Elector : their alliance with the Dutch : the administration in the hands of the Estates : the resistance of the nobility overthrown by the use of troops in 1651 and 1654 : the administration taken into the hands of the Elector. (3) In Prussia : the nobility with full feudal power taxing and ruling their dominions : their friendship with and imitation of the Polish nobility : independent attitude of the Estates, supported by the city of Königsberg : the Great Elector's struggle for the recognition of his sovereignty (1660-63) : the execution of Kalkstein (1670).

The keynote of the struggle the definition of the position of the Elector and the Estates : the main battle over taxation : in Brandenburg (1653), in Cleves (1661), in Prussia (1663) the right of self-taxation of the Estates is acknowledged : but in Cleves from 1670, in Brandenburg from 1678, in Prussia and in Magdeburg from 1682 the direct taxes are recognized as permanent, and future taxes are imposed without asking the Estates : excise introduced by Grumbkow (1677).

In return for the subordination of the nobles, the Great Elector recognizes serfdom on their properties, and re-establishes it in Prussia.

To carry out his ambitious hopes for his House, the Great Elector saw that Brandenburg must be a military power : his efforts to create a standing army : at his accession it consisted of 1200 men, at his death of 30,000.

Material progress encouraged by the Great Elector : agriculture improved ; marshes drained ; canal made from the Elbe to the Oder ; Berlin becomes a city ; welcome of more than 20,000 Huguenots after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

Death of the Great Elector (28 April, 1688) : comparison between his aims and methods and those of Louis XIV.

Authorities: In English see *Carlyle*, History of Frederick the Great, vols. 1, 2 and *Tuttle*, History of Prussia, vol. 1. Among SECONDARY HISTORIES consult *Berner*, Geschichte des preussischen Staats, *Stenzel*, Geschichte des preussischen Staats, vols. 1, 2, *Droysen*, Geschichte des preussischen Politik, vol. 3, *Ranke*, Zwölf Bücher preussischer Geschichte, *Treitschke*, Deutsche Geschichte, vol. 1, *Philippson*, Geschichte des preussischer Staatswesens, vol. 1, ~~Bornhak~~, Geschichte des preussischen Verwaltungsrechts, vol. 1, *Isaacsohn*, Geschichte des preussischen Beamtenthumus, vol. 2, *Cavaignac*, Les Origines de la Prusse contemporaine, vol. 1, and ~~Peter~~, work cited under Lecture XVII. The PRIMARY AUTHORITY is the collection, edited by *Erdmannsdörfer* and others, of the Urkunden und Actenstücke zur Geschichte des Kurfürsten Friedrich Wilhelm von Brandenburg.

[Books marked with a * are *not* in the University Library.]

LECTURE XIX.

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF LOUIS XIV: TO THE TREATIES OF RYSWICK, 1697.

The rivalry of William III, Prince of Orange, and Louis XIV: the character of William III: his adherence to the doctrine of the Balance of Power: the question of the Spanish Succession.

The position of Louis XIV after the Treaties of Nymwegen: his friendship with Charles II and James II of England: the "chambers of reunion," and Alsace and Franche Comté: he seizes Strasbourg and purchases Casale (Sept., 1681): secret alliance between the Emperor, William III, Spain and Sweden (1681) to preserve the arrangements made at Nymwegen in 1678: prevented from acting by the invasion of the Turks and the siege of Vienna (1683): the Imperial Diet makes a truce of twenty years with Louis XIV, and consents to the reunions (Aug., 1684): the question of the Palatine Succession (1685): pretensions of Louis XIV: formation of the League of Augsburg (9 July, 1686) between the allies of 1681,





joined by Victor Amadeus II, Duke of Savoy, the Elector of Bavaria, and others.

Louis XIV and the Mediterranean : Du Quesne bombards Tripoli, and Algiers, and Genoa (1684) : Seignelay improves the French navy.

Louis XIV and Pope Innocent XI : the ambassador's right of asylum : occupation of Avignon (1687).

Louis XIV and the administration : Colbert succeeded by Le Peletier (1683-89), and Pontchartrain (1689-99) : Louvois by Barbézieux (1691-1701) : Colbert-Croissy assisted by Colbert-Torcy (1689), and succeeded by him (1696).

Effect of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685) in Europe, especially in England and Germany.

Outbreak of war (1688) : its causes : (1) the Palatine Succession : (2) the electorate of Cologne, France supporting Cardinal von Fürstenberg and the Emperor, Joseph Clement of Bavaria : Louis XIV devastates the Palatinate, occupies Bonn, Cologne, Mayence and Trèves, and takes Philippsburg (1689).

The position changed by the Revolution of 1688 in England, by which William III became King of England : effect of this change on the position of Louis XIV : he sends an army and a fleet to support James II in Ireland.

Campaign of 1690 : De Tourville defeats the English and the Dutch off Beachy Head (10 July), but James II is defeated at the battle of the Boyne (11 July), and leaves Ireland : Luxembourg defeats the Prince of Waldeck at Fleurus (1 July, 1690), and Catinat the Duke of Savoy at Staffarda (17 Aug., 1690).

The campaign of 1691 : Louis XIV prepares to invade England : he takes Mons (9 April) : Catinat takes Nice (2 April) : Noailles takes Urgel : death of Louvois.

The campaign of 1692 : Russell defeats De Tourville at the battle of La Hogue (29 May) : end of the French supremacy in the Channel : regular naval war abandoned for privateering : Duguay-Trouin and Jean Bart : the invasion of England abandoned : Louis XIV takes Namur (5 June) : Lux-

embourg defeats William III at Steenkirk (3 Aug.): the Duke of Savoy invades Dauphiné.

The campaign of 1693: Luxembourg defeats William III at Landen or Neerwinden (29 July), and takes Charleroi (11 Oct.): Catinat defeats the Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugène at Marsaglia (4 Oct.): Noailles takes Rosas.

Exhaustion of France: feebleness of the ministers: depreciation of the currency.

Defensive campaign of 1694: death of Luxembourg (4 Jan., 1695): William III recaptures Namur (1695): Louis XIV makes peace with Victor Amadeus II of Savoy, who recovers Pignerol and Casale, and whose daughter marries the grandson of Louis: he declares himself the ally of France.

Negotiations for peace opened at Ryswick (May, 1697): peace decided by Vendôme's capture of Barcelona (10 Aug.).

The treaties of Ryswick signed 20 Sept. and 30 Oct., 1697, by which (i) Louis XIV recognized William III as King of England, but refused to expel James II: (ii) the Dutch allowed to garrison the frontier towns of Belgium as "barrier fortresses": (iii) Louis XIV restored to the Empire Philippsburg, Breisach and Freiburg, and all places adjudged to him since the treaties of Nymwegen, except Strasbourg, Longwy, Sarrelouis and Landau: (iv) Leopold, Duke of Lorraine, restored to his father's dominions, with all fortresses dismantled.

Position of the powers of Europe at the Treaties of Ryswick awaiting the settlement of the Spanish Succession.

Authorities: Of the SECONDARY HISTORIES cited for Lectures XVI and XVII, Voltaire, *Gaillardin*, *Clément, *Le Gouvernement de Louis XIV de 1683-89*, Rousset, *Michaud, Bausset, *Martin, *Filon, *Von Ennen, *Roy, *Michel and *Jal are still valuable, and of the PRIMARY AUTHORITIES, Boistisle, Depping, Foucault, *Cosnac*, *La Fare*, *Madame de Sévigné*, and *Griffet. To the SECONDARY AUTHORITIES should be added for this period, Macaulay, History of England, vols. 1-4; *Sirtema de Grovestkins, *Guillaume III et Louis XIV*, 8 vols.; *Reynald, *Louis XIV et Guillaume III*, 2 vols.; *Noailles, *Histoire de Madame de Maintenon et des principaux événements du règne de Louis XIV*, 4 vols.; Geffroy, *Madame de Maintenon*; *Legrelle, *Louis XIV et Strasbourg*; *Géry*, *Le pape Alexandre VIII et Louis XIV*; Schulte, *Markgraf Ludwig von Baden und der Reichs-*

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les luttes et rivalités politiques entre les puissances maritimes et la France durant la seconde moitié du XVII^e siècle.

Odeley Life of the Duke of Marlborough to the accession of Queen Anne, 2 vols.
posterior à la mort de l'auteur

Gérin Louis XIV et le Siège de l'île de Ré, 2 vols.

by Bodenmann, 2 vols, translated and edited by Google 3 vols

9.00 - a. peace was to be made ^{partie} to l'intelligence de l'histoire de la paix de Ryswick, Lewis, and the documents on the peace of Ryswick, ed. Fritsch.

krieg gegen Frankreich, 2 vols.; *Carutti*, *Storia del regno di Vittorio Amedio II*, and *D'Haussonville*, *Histoire de la réunion de la Lorraine à la France*, 4 vols. To the PRIMARY AUTHORITIES add *Louis XIV Œuvres*, 6 vols., and *Mémoires pour l'instruction du Dauphin*, ed. *Dreyss*, 2 vols.; *Spanheim*, *Relation sur la cour de France en 1690*; *Madame de Maintenon Correspondance générale and Œuvres* ed. by *Lavallée*, 12 vols.; the various collections of the Letters of the *Duchesse d'Orléans*, known as the Princess Palatine; *Catinat*, *Mémoires et Correspondance*, 3 vols.; the *Mémoires* of *Mdlle. de Lafayette*, *Madame de Caylus*, the *Abbé Choisy*, and *Torcy*, and the *Journal* of *Dangeau*, vols. 1-6.

[Books marked with an * are *not* in the University Library.]

LECTURE XX.

THE SIEGE OF VIENNA BY THE TURKS, 1683: POLAND UNDER JOHN SOBIESKI.

The Emperor Leopold I and Hungary: his efforts (1) to extirpate Calvinism, (2) to destroy local independence, in the portion of Hungary left to him: the situation after the Treaty of Vasvar (1664): the conspiracy of 1670: the Palatine office abolished and a policy of religious persecution and Germanization adopted: the insurrection of Tököli (1675-79) encouraged by Louis XIV to embarrass the Emperor: effect of Western on Eastern European politics: the Treaty of Nymwegen (1678) followed by the Diet of Edensberg (1681) by which the Palatine was restored, arbitrary taxes abolished, all offices granted to Magyars, and liberty of worship promised to the Protestants.

The Emperor Leopold and Transylvania: attitude of that province to the Turks (see Lecture XIII).

The Turks recognize Tököli as Prince of Hungary, and under the command of Kara Mustapha Kiuprili march on Vienna (1683): the siege of Vienna (March-Sept., 1683):

its significance in history : help sent to the Emperor by other states : heroic defence of Vienna : appeal for the help of John Sobieski, King of Poland : attempt of Louis XIV to isolate the Emperor.

John Sobieski, King of Poland, elected 21 May, 1674 : the disastrous reign of John Casimir Vasa (1648–69) : the feeble reign of Michael Koributh Vichnevetski (1669–74) : Sobieski's difficulties in Poland since the Treaty of Zurawna (27 Oct., 1676) : his treaties with Russia and the Dutch : his fame as a general : his desire for a crusade against the Turks : his friendship with Pope Innocent XI : his differences with Louis XIV : he resolves to come to the help of the Emperor.

John Sobieski with Charles V, Duke of Lorraine, defeats the Turks in their camp (12 Sept., 1683) and raises the siege of Vienna : pursuit of the Turks : capture of Gran : execution of Kara Mustapha Kiuprili.

War with the Turks : *first phase* (1684–89) : excitement caused in Christendom by the siege of Vienna : the "Holy League" : the Venetians under Morosini conquer the Morea (1684–87) : the Poles in Moldavia (1686) : the Duke of Lorraine takes Buda (3 Sept., 1686) : he and Louis of Baden defeat the Turks at Mohacs (12 Aug., 1687) : the Janissaries depose Muhammad IV and place Sulaiman II on the throne (Nov., 1687) : the Prince of Transylvania declares himself a vassal of Hungary : capture of Belgrade (Sept., 1688) : Louis of Baden invades Servia : the Russians attack the Turks : Mustapha Kiuprili appointed Grand Vizier (1689).

The Emperor Leopold's action on the conquest of Hungary : he punishes the friends of Tököli : executions at Eperies : the crown of Hungary made hereditary, instead of elective, in the House of Hapsburg : abolition of the coronation oath : persecution of the Protestants.

War with the Turks : *second phase* (1689–91) : the Emperor has to detach the Duke of Lorraine to fight Louis XIV on the Rhine : Louis of Baden commands against the Turks : Mustapha Kiuprili appoints Tököli Prince of Transylvania



and recaptures Belgrade (1690) : accession of Ahmad II : Louis of Baden defeats the Turks at Szalankemen (19 Aug., 1691) : Mustapha Kiuprili killed : Transylvania conquered : the Hapsburgs recognized as Princes of Transylvania (Dec., 1691) : John Sobieski's last campaign : he extends the frontier of Poland to the Pruth (1691) : Louis of Baden sent to the Rhine.

War with the Turks : *third phase* (1691–98) : unimportant operations (1691–95) : accession of Mustapha II (1695) : he takes command of the Turkish army : he invades Hungary and takes many fortresses : confusion caused by the death of John Sobieski : Peter the Great takes Azov (28 July, 1696) : Prince Eugène destroys the Turkish army at Zenta (11 Sept., 1697) : the Turks sue for peace.

Reasons which induced the Emperor Leopold to make peace with the Turks : the imminence of the falling in of the Spanish Succession : intervention of the English and Dutch.

Treaty of Carlowitz (26 Jan., 1699) : (i) the Emperor obtained Hungary, except the Banat of Temesvar, the whole of Transylvania, Croatia and Slavonia to the Save : (ii) Venice obtained Dalmatia and the Morea : (iii) Poland recovered Podolia with Kaminietsz : (iv) Russia got Azov.

Since the siege of Vienna the Turks have receded in Europe : the Treaty of Carlowitz marks the first stage of their decline.

The condition of Poland under John Sobieski : rivalry between the Poles and Lithuanians : the factious nobility : Sobieski's schemes for reform rejected : he finds himself without subsidies or support : attitude of foreign powers : Sobieski wishes to abdicate : approach of civil war : Sobieski's advancement of civilization in Poland : death of John Sobieski (17 June, 1696) : election of the Elector Augustus of Saxony to be King of Poland (1 June, 1697).

Authorities: Among SMALL BOOKS *Léger*, Autriche-Hongrie ; *Creasy*, Ottoman Turks and *Morfill*, Story of Poland, as before, with *Malden*, History and Consequences of the Defeat of the Turks before Vienna in 1683. As SECONDARY AUTHORITIES see *Coxe*, History of

the House of Austria, 4 vols. ; **Teutsch*, Geschichte der Siebenbürger Sachsen ; **Klopp*, Das Jahr 1693 und der folgende grosse Türkenkrieg bis zum Frieden von Carlowitz, ~~1699~~ ; **Thürheim*, Feldmarschall Ernst Rüdiger, Graf Stahremberg ; **Röder von Diersburg*, Des Markgrafen Ludwig Wilhelm von Baden Feldzüge wider die Türken, 2 vols. ; *Arneth*, Prinz Eugen von Savoyen 3 vols. ; *Von Hammer*, Histoire de l'Empire Ottoman vols. 12, 13; **Coyer*, Histoire de Jean Sobieski, 3 vols., and *Salvandy*, Histoire de Pologne avant et sous Jean Sobieski, 3 vols., are old-fashioned and do not give sources, but interesting. There is much that is useful in *Farges*, Recueil des instructions données aux ambassadeurs et ministres de France en Pologne.

[Books marked with a * are *not* in the University Library.]

LECTURE XXI.

RUSSIA UNDER PETER THE GREAT.

Condition of Russia under the first Románovs : internal and foreign policy of the Tsars (see Lecture XII).

The reign of Alexis Románov (1645-75) : autocracy legalized : the government of the boyars : disorganization of the administration : popular risings : Stenka Razin (1666-71) : Nikon's reform of the Russian liturgy : the code of Alexis : his wars with Poland and Sweden : he accepts the suzerainty of the Cossacks of Little Russia, and the Ukraine, and of the Zaporogues : by truce of Androussovo with Poland (1667), he receives Smolensk and Kiev.

The reign of Feodor Alexievitch (1675-82).

Accession of Peter the Great, youngest son of Alexis, born 9 June, 1672 : the rising of the Streltsi at Moscow : Ivan V proclaimed joint Tsar with Peter : Princess Sophia made Regent.

The government of Sophia and Vasili Galitzin (1682-89) : they confirm the peace of Kardis with Sweden and the treaty of Androussovo : Galitzin's expedition against the Crimean





Tartars (1687–89) : overthrow of Sophia (1689) : Peter the Great assumes the government.

The boyhood of Peter the Great : his education : his character : his passion for boat-building : his foreign friends : Le-fort : his amusements and occupations : his longing for a navy : condition of Russian commerce : Archangel : the Baltic : the government of the boyars : by death of Ivan V Peter becomes sole Tsar (8 Feb., 1696).

Peter the Great's first war : the capture of Azov (28 July, 1696) : by treaty with the Turks, Azov granted to Russia (1700).

Peter the Great's visit to Western Europe (1697–98) ; its political results : its effect on Peter's character.

Destruction of the Streltsi (1698) : first steps taken for the formation of a regular army and navy : forcible introduction of Western usages.

First appearance of Russia in European politics : negotiations between Augustus I, Elector of Saxony and King of Poland, Frederick, Elector of Brandenburg, Frederick IV, King of Denmark, and Peter the Great for an attack on Sweden : motives of the attack : Brandenburg also suggests the partition of Poland : Peter's desire for a port on the Baltic.

Peter the Great invades Ingria : the Russians defeated by Charles XII at the battle of Narva (13 Nov., 1700) : Charles XII moves against Poland.

The Russians take Noteburg (22 Oct., 1702), and Peter the Great founds St. Petersburg : occupation of Ingria and Carelia : capture of Narva (20 Aug., 1704).

The Empress Catherine : private marriage (1707) : public marriage (1712) : her influence over Peter ; Menshikov.

Closeness of the alliance between Peter and Augustus I : the devastation of Livonia : the Swedes defeated at Kalisch (29 Nov., 1706) : Augustus makes peace with Charles XII at Altranstädt (1706) : Peter left without allies : the war in Lithuania : fortification of Moscow.

Charles XII invades the Ukraine (1708) : treachery of Mazepa, Hetman of the Cossacks ; the battle of Liesna (9 Oct.,

1708) : the winter of 1708-9 : destruction of the Swedish army at Poltava (11 July, 1709) : escape of Charles XII: importance of the victory : Russia takes rank with European nations : the result of a trained and disciplined army : immediate effects of the victory : Augustus, aided by Peter, resolves to recover the Polish throne and to conquer Livonia : the Russians made safe in Ingria and Carelia, with an outlet to the Baltic : the Emperor offers his sister to the Tsarevitch Alexis, who marries Princess Charlotte of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel (25 Oct. 1711) : league of Russia, Denmark and Prussia formed against Sweden : by treaty of Marienwerder (1 Nov., 1709) Elbing promised to Prussia.

Early suggestions of a partition of Poland by Prussia and Saxony to Peter the Great.

Internal reforms : the new administration : the Privy Council takes the place of the Council of Boyars : the new departments : formation of the eight governments : the taxes and financial system : commerce and monopolies : encouragement of foreigners : ecclesiastical reforms : reformation of the monasteries : the Senate : unpopularity of these changes : local insurrections and discontent.

Continuance of the war with Sweden : capture of Viborg (21 June, 1710), of Riga (July) and of Revel (September) : occupation of Livonia and Estonia : marriage of Peter's niece Anne to the Duke of Courland : occupation of Courland.

The Turks declare war against Peter the Great (1 Dec., 1710) : Peter the Great invades Moldavia : he is surrounded by the Turks on the Pruth and by treaty of 11 July, 1711, agrees to surrender Azov, which was given up to the Turks in 1712.

The campaigns in Pomerania (1711-13) : sequestration of Stettin.

Peter the Great's position at the time of the Treaties of Utrecht.

The greatness of the work Peter had done for Russia.





Authorities: Of small books the most readable is still, despite some mistakes and misconceptions, *Voltaire*, *Histoire de l'empire de Russie sous Pierre le Grand*, which should be checked by the chapters on his reign in *Morfill*, *Story of Russia*, and *Rambaud*, *Histoire de la Russie*, translated by L. B. Lang, 2 vols. The best SECONDARY AUTHORITIES are *Schuyler*, *Peter the Great*, 2 vols., *Brückner*, *Peter der Grosse*, and *Herrmann*, *Russland unter Peter der Grosse*. The University Library, owing to the gift by Mr. Eugene Schuyler of his invaluable collection, is rich in books on this subject: most of these volumes are in Russian but among those of historical and biographical interest in other languages may be noted *Obolenski and Posselt*, *Tagebuch des Generalen Patrick Gordon*, 3 vols., and *Posselt*, *Der General und Admiral Franz Lefort, sein Leben und seine Zeit*, 2 vols.

LECTURE XXI.

CHARLES XII OF SWEDEN.

The reign of Charles XI of Sweden (1660-97): during his minority and the government of his mother, Hedwiga, peace was made with Poland, Denmark and Russia [see Lecture XI] and Sweden joined the Triple Alliance [see Lecture XVII]: the political position of Sweden: the government of the nobles: they grant to themselves the crown lands.

Charles XI assumes the government (1672): his alliance with France: he invades Brandenburg: he is attacked by Denmark and the Dutch: his navy is defeated by Cornelis van Tromp (11 June, 1675) and his army by the Great Elector at Fehrbellin (18 June, 1675): he defeats the Danes at Lund (11 Dec., 1675) but loses all Pomerania and his fleet is destroyed by Admiral Juel (11 June, 1678): by the Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye (17 Sept., 1679) he recovers all his lost territory by the influence of Louis XIV: his alliance with the Dutch (1681): he sends them 6000 men (1688-98).

The Revolution of 1682: absolute power placed in the hands of the king by the Estates: he attacks the nobility by resuming all lands granted to them since 1609: his excellent administration: economy and large savings: encouragement of Swedish commerce.

Christian V, King of Denmark (1670-99): the administration of Griffenfeld (1670-76): result of the war with Sweden: his troubles with Holstein-Gottorp: the Convention of Altona (1691): his attempts to imitate Louis XIV: his creation of a privileged nobility: excellence of his navy and commerce: his administration: he invades Schleswig (1698) and is succeeded by Frederick IV in the following year.

Charles XII of Sweden (1697-1718): his education and character: he is declared of age (1699): danger threatened to Sweden by the alliance against her of Denmark, Brandenburg, Saxony and Russia.

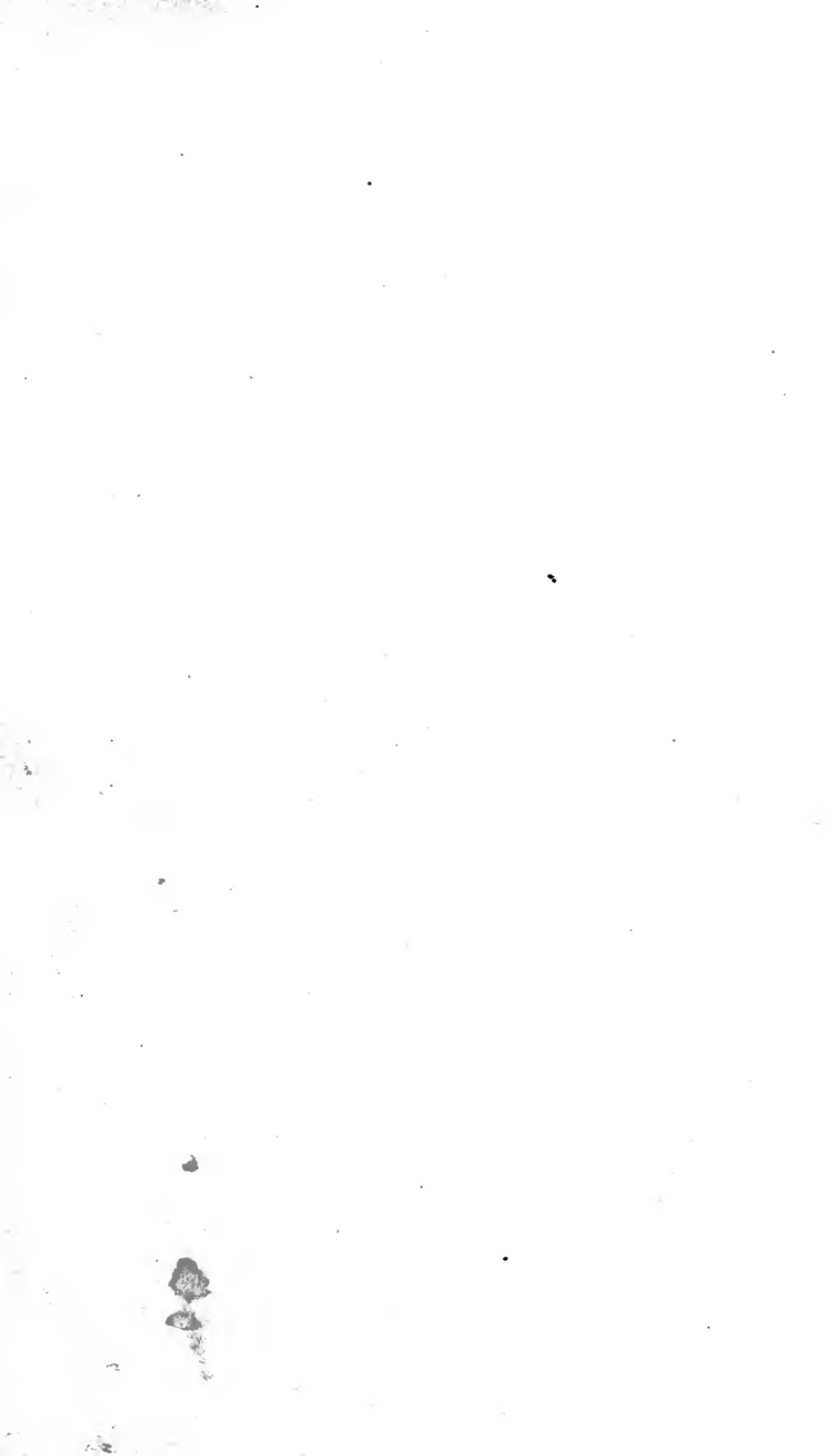
The first campaign of Charles XII: he comes to the help of the Duke of Holstein-Gottorp (1700): he attacks Copenhagen: Frederick IV makes the Treaty of Travandahl (18 Aug., 1700), granting practical sovereignty to the Duke in Schleswig.

The second campaign of Charles XII: he defeats the Russians at Narva (30 Nov., 1700) and the Saxons at Klissow.

Charles XII despises Russia and resolves to drive Augustus I out of Poland: the Polish Diet declares the throne of Poland vacant: election of Stanislas Leczinski as King of Poland (12 July, 1704): Charles XII invades Saxony: by the Treaty of Altranstädt (24 Sept., 1706) Augustus recognizes Stanislas as king: commanding position of Charles XII in European politics: expectation of his intervention in the War of the Spanish Succession: visit of Marlborough to him.

Charles XII invades the Ukraine (1708): his army destroyed or captured by Peter the Great at Poltáva (11 July, 1709): he escapes to Bender: his efforts to induce the Turks to attack Russia: he is arrested by the Turks and imprisoned at Adrianople (1713).

The Northern War during the residence of Charles XII at



Dan, Charles XII and the Collapse of the Swedish Empire

Bender : Augustus I tears up the Treaty of Altranstädt and with Peter the Great reconquers Poland : Stanislas Leczinski escapes to Sweden (1710) and goes to Bender (1713) : the Russians conquer Estonia and all the shores of the Gulf of Finland : Frederick IV of Denmark invades Sweden, but is defeated by Stenbock at Helsingborg (10 March, 1710) : Stenbock defeats the Danes at Gadebusch (20 Dec., 1712) and burns Altona : he is joined by the Duke of Holstein-Gottorp : Stenbock forced to surrender at Tonning (May, 1713) : the Danes conquer Bremen and Verden : campaign of the Russians, Prussians, Saxons and Danes in Pomerania : the whole province occupied, except Stralsund.

Position of the northern powers at the Treaties of Utrecht : exhausted condition of Sweden : triumphant attitude of Russia, Prussia and Denmark : Sweden ceases to be a great power : the position given her by the Treaties of Westphalia too great for her to hold : sources of her strength and weakness.

The character and career of Charles XII.

Authorities : The best SMALL book is still *Voltaire*, Charles XII, but the summary of facts in *Otté*, Scandinavian History, and *Geffroy*, *Les États scandinaves*, is useful. For more detailed information see *Lundblad*, Geschichte Karls des Zwölften, 2 vols., *Beskow*, Karl der Tolte and *Sarauw*, Die Feldzüge Karls XII, while *Schuyler*, Peter the Great, *Morfill*, Story of Poland, and *Tuttle*, History of Prussia, can be studied for the Russian, Polish and Prussian sides of the Northern War. The general histories of Sweden by *Fryxell* and by *Geijer*, translated into German and continued by *Carlson*, devote much space to the reigns of Charles XI and Charles XII.

LECTURE XXXI.

THE WAR OF THE SPANISH SUCCESSION, 1701-14.

Causes of the War of the Spanish Succession : the reign of Charles II of Spain (1665-1700) : his feeble health : intrigues for the succession to the Spanish dominions : importance of the question to European nations : the doctrine of the Balance of Power.

The Secret Partition Treaty between Louis XIV and the Emperor Leopold (19 Jan., 1668) : Louis to have the ~~Netherlands~~ ^{Catholic}, Franche Comté, Navarre, Naples, Sicily and ~~Catalonia~~, ^{northern} Leopold to have Spain, the Indies and the Milanese : these terms made impossible by the Treaties of Ryswick.

The claimants to the Spanish Succession and their claims : Philip, Duke of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV, the Archduke Charles, younger son of the Emperor Leopold, and the Electoral Prince of Bavaria. (See Appendix V).

The First Partition Treaty between William III and Louis XIV (11 Oct., 1698) : the Electoral Prince to have Spain, the Indies and the Netherlands, Charles to have the Milanese, Philip to have Naples, Sicily, the Tuscan ports and Guiposcoa : arrangement accepted by Spain : death of the Electoral Prince of Bavaria (6 Feb., 1699).

The Second Partition Treaty between William III and Louis XIV (15 May, 1700) : Charles to have Spain, the Indies, the Netherlands and Sardinia, Philip to have the same as before with the addition of the Milanese, which was to be exchanged for Lorraine.

Intrigues at Madrid : Charles II makes a will in favour of Philip (7 Oct., 1700) and dies (1 Nov., 1700).

Louis XIV accepts the will and acknowledges his grandson as ruler of all the Spanish dominions (16 Nov., 1700) : William III and the Dutch reluctantly recognize Philip V of Spain : diplomatic precautions of Louis XIV : his first mistake, expulsion of the Dutch from the barrier fortresses : formation of the Grand Alliance (7 Sept., 1701) between the Emperor, William III, the Dutch and the King of Prussia : second mistake of Louis XIV : he recognizes the Pretender as King of England (17 Sept., 1701) on the death of James II : death of William III (19 March, 1702) and accession of Queen Anne : the Grand Alliance against Louis XIV strengthened by the assistance of the Empire (30 Sept., 1702) : its leading spirits the Duke of Marlborough, Prince Eugène and the Grand Pensionary Heinsius : the allies of France were the Dukes of Modena, Mantua, Guastalla and Savoy, and the Electors of Bavaria and Cologne.

India, Sardinia, Milan, Finale & the Tuscan provinces.



War of the Spanish Succession : campaign of 1701 : Eugène turns the position of Catinat in Lombardy and defeats Villeroi at Chiari (1 Sept.).

Campaign of 1702 : Eugène surprises Villeroi at Cremona (1 Feb.) : the Dukes of Modena and Guastalla abandon France : Vendôme defeats Eugène at Luzzara (15 Aug.) : Louis of Baden invades Alsace and seizes Landau : Bavaria declares war and seizes Ulm (8 Sept.) : Villars defeats Louis of Baden at Friedlingen (14 Oct.) : Marlborough takes Liège and other fortresses on the Meuse.

Campaign of 1703 : French plan of marching on Vienna : Francis Rakoczy raises an insurrection in Hungary : critical position of the Emperor : Villars enters Bavaria : Vendôme enters the Tyrol : Vendôme has to retire owing to the conduct of Victor Amadeus of Savoy, who joins the allies (8 Nov.) : importance of this event : the Duke receives from the Emperor Alessandria, Valenza, the Val Sesia and the Lomelline : failure of the invasion of the Tyrol : Villars defeats the Austrians at Hochstädt (21 Sept.) : Tallard recaptures Landau (17 Nov.) : Marlborough takes Bonn (May) and occupies the electorate of Cologne : insurrection of the Protestants in the Cevennes.

Campaign of 1704 : Vendôme conquers Piedmont : successes of Rakoczy : Marlborough joins Eugène in Bavaria and crushes Tallard at Blenheim (13 Aug.) : Louis of Baden takes Landau and Marlborough Trèves : importance of the battle of Blenheim : Sir George Rooke seizes Gibraltar (4 Aug.) : Portugal recognizes the Archduke Charles as King of Spain.

Campaign of 1705 : Joseph I succeeds Leopold as Emperor (May) : he pursues a conciliatory policy towards Hungary : Villars puts down the revolt in the Cevennes, takes Wissembourg and invades Baden : Vendôme besieges Turin and defeats Eugène at Cassano (16 Aug.) : Marlborough in the Netherlands : Galway invades Spain from Portugal : Peterborough takes Barcelona (13 Sept.) and Catalonia declares for the Archduke Charles.

Campaign of 1706 : Galway occupies Madrid (2 July) but the Spaniards rise for Philip V and drive him out (Aug.) : Peterborough takes Valencia and relieves Barcelona : Eugène relieves Turin, defeats Orleans and drives the French out of Italy (7 Sept.) : Villars retakes Lauterbourg and Haguenau : Marlborough crushes Villeroi at Ramillies (23 May) and occupies the Catholic Netherlands.

Campaign of 1707 : Berwick defeats Galway at Almanza (15 April) : all Spain, except Catalonia, supports Philip V : Naples acknowledges the Archduke Charles : the Emperor confiscates the duchy of Mantua : he grants Montferrat and Casale to the Duke of Savoy, but adds Mantua to the Milanese : Eugène and the Duke of Savoy invade France and besiege Toulon : Villars storms Stolhofen (23 May), invades Germany and invites Charles XII of Sweden to join him : Marlborough undertakes no military operations, but keeps Charles XII from intervening.

Campaign of 1708 : Rakoczy, utterly defeated, escapes to Poland : Stanhope takes Port Mahon in Minorca : the Austrians, under Daun, occupy Naples and Sardinia : Pope Clement XI prepares to resist : Vendôme conquers the Catholic Netherlands, but is defeated by Marlborough and Eugène at Oudenarde (11 July) : the allies invade France : capture of Lille (22 Oct.).

Louis XIV negotiates for peace : the demands of the allies : Louis appeals to France and continues the war.

Campaign of 1709 : the Pope by the approach of Austrian troops is forced to recognize the Archduke Charles as King of Spain (15 Jan.) : Marlborough and Eugène take Tournay (2 Sept.) : the battle of Malplaquet (11 Sept.).

Negotiations of Gertruydenburg.

Campaign of 1710 : Stahremberg and Stanhope defeat Philip V at Almenara (27 July) and Saragossa (20 Aug.) : the Archduke Charles occupies Madrid (21 Sept.) : Vendôme makes Stanhope prisoner at Brihuega (9 Dec.) and defeats Stahremberg at Villa Viciosa (10 Dec.) : Marlborough and Eugène take Douai (25 June), Bethune (29 Aug.) and Aire (8 Nov.).



Allemagne, le parti, et au moment de la mort

entre la France, l'Angleterre et l'Autriche (1703-16); Babœuf le Maréchal de
Provence;

Les Suisses et la neutralité de la Savoie, 1703-1704.

Memories of Lord Bolingbroke, 2 vols.

Diplomatic Correspondence [from the court of Savoy] from July 1703 to May 1716, ed. Blackley

General weariness of the war: change of ministry in England: the Archduke Charles succeeds his brother, Joseph I (17 April, 1711): he is elected Emperor as Charles VI: effect of this change.

Campaign of 1711: Marlborough takes Bouchain (12 Sept.): Torcy and Bolingbroke, the French and English ministers, secretly arrange preliminaries of peace: Ormond succeeds Marlborough in command of the army: Duguay-Trouin takes Rio de Janeiro (23 Sept.).

The congress of plenipotentiaries to decide on terms of peace meets at Utrecht (Jan., 1712).

Campaign of 1712: the English make a truce (17 July); Villars defeats Eugène at Denain (24 July) and retakes Marchiennes, Douai and Bouchain.

The Emperor refuses to accept the Treaties of Utrecht, signed 11 April, 1713, and continues the war.

Villars takes Spires, Worms, Landau and Fribourg.

The Emperor makes peace with France at Rastadt (4 March, 1714) and the Empire at Baden (7 Sept., 1714).

Contrast between the War of the Spanish Succession and the Thirty Years' War.

Authorities: For a short account of the War of the Spanish Succession see *Stanhope*, History of England during the Reign of Queen Anne, 2 vols. Among general SECONDARY AUTHORITIES see *Wyon*, History of Great Britain during the Reign of Queen Anne, 2 vols., *Coxe*, Memoirs of the Kings of Spain of the House of Bourbon, vols. 1, 2, *Reynald*, Louis XIV et Guillaume III, Vol. 1, and *Guerre de la succession d'Espagne*, **Moret*, Quinze Ans du règne de Louis XIV, 3 vols., **Noailles*, Histoire de Madame de Maintenon, 4 vols., *Von Noorden*, Europäische Geschichte im Achtzehnten Jahrhundert, vols. 1-3, **Krohn*, Die letzten Lebensjahre Ludwigs XIV, *Ennen*, Der Spanische Erbfolgekrieg und der Churfürst Joseph Clemens von Köln, and *Landau*, Kaiser Karl VI als König von Spanien. Among diplomatic SECONDARY AUTHORITIES see *Courcy*, La coalition en 1701 contre la France, 2 vols., *Legrelle*, La Diplomatie Française et la succession d'Espagne, 4 vols., and *Gädeke*, Die Politik Österreichs in der spanischen Erbfolgefrage. Among military SECONDARY AUTHORITIES see *Coxe*, Memoirs of the Duke of Marlborough, 6 vols., **Alison*, Military Life of the Duke of Marlborough, *Stanhope*, History of the War of the Succession in Spain, *Parnell*, The War of the Succession

and Rom. 10:19. The word, *wise*, is used in the sense of *skillful*.

in Spain, *Vogué*, *Villars*, *Arneth*, *Prinz Eugen von Savoyen*, 3 vols., and *Leben des Feldmarschalls Graf Guido Stadlemberg*, and **Röder von Diersburg*, *Kriegs und Staatschriften des Markgrafen Ludwig Wilhelm von Baden über den spanischen Erbfolgekrieg*. The chief PRIMARY AUTHORITY is *Pelet*, *Mémoires militaires relatifs à la succession d'Espagne*, 11 vols. (Collection des Documents inédits), but see also *Grimblot*, *Letters of William III and Louis XIV*, 1697-1700, *Hippeau*, *Avènement des Bourbons au trône d'Espagne: correspondance inédite du Marquis d'Harcourt*, 2 vols., *Baudrillart*, *Philippe V d'Espagne et la Cour de France*, 2 vols., *Murray*, *Letters and Despatches of Marlborough*, 5 vols., *Rambuteau*, *Lettres du Maréchal de Tessé*, *Lamberty*, *Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire du XVIII^e siècle*, 14 vols., *Louville*, *Mémoires secrets sur l'établissement de la maison de Bourbon en Espagne*, 2 vols., and the *Mémoires of Berwick*, *Villars*, *Duguay-Trouin*, *Forbin*, and *Torcy*, with the *Journal inédit*, 1709-1711, of *Torcy*, edited by *Masson*.

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LECTURE XXXIV.

THE TREATIES OF Utrecht.

The first negotiations made by Louis XIV after Ramillies (1706): he tries to detach the Dutch from the Grand Alliance: refusal of the Grand Pensionary, Heinsius, to treat separately (19 Nov.).

Second negotiations at the Hague with the allies after Oudenarde and the loss of Lille (May-June, 1709): hard terms offered to Louis XIV (28 May): he refuses to accept them (2 June).

Conference at Gertruydenburg after Malplaquet (March-July, 1710): Louis XIV willing to accept the terms offered at the Hague: the conference broken up (25 July).

Effect on the situation of the accession of the Tories to power in England (1711) and of the recall of Marlborough.

Death of the Dauphin (14 April, 1711).

ri D'oltrà delle pietre avvinate in Europa e particolarmente in Italia,

-1725,500s,

Congress for peace opened at Utrecht (12 Jan., 1712) : the chief plenipotentiaries, Torcy for France, Bolingbroke for England, Heinsius for the Protestant Netherlands: progress of the negotiations : treaties of peace signed between France, England, the Netherlands, Prussia, Savoy, etc., at Utrecht (11 April, 1713) : the Emperor Charles VI continues at war with France.

Treaties signed between France and the Emperor at Rastadt (4 March, 1714), confirmed by the Empire at Baden (7 Sept., 1714) and between Spain and Portugal at Madrid (6 Feb., 1715) : but the Emperor makes no peace with Spain and refuses to acknowledge Philip V.

The whole series may be considered together as the Treaties of Utrecht.

Chief provisions. A. The Spanish succession. *i.* Philip V recognized as King of Spain and the Indies, on condition that the crowns of Spain and France should never be united : causes of this decision. *ii.* Charles VI received the Milanese, Naples, Sardinia and the Catholic Netherlands. *iii.* Victor Amadeus II received Sicily. *iv.* England received Gibraltar and Minorca.

B. Louis XIV of France maintained his borders as settled by the Treaties of Ryswick, but surrendered recent conquests in Germany : he ceded Acadia (Nova Scotia) to England, recognized the Protestant Succession, and promised to expel the Stuart Pretender and to dismantle Dunkirk.

C. England received Gibraltar and Minorca from Spain and Acadia from France : her sovereignty in Newfoundland (subject to certain fishing rights) and Hudson's Bay recognized : the Protestant succession in the line of Hanover acknowledged : and by an Assiento she obtained certain rights of commerce with Spanish South America.

D. The Emperor Charles VI received the Catholic Netherlands, subject to an arrangement with the Dutch, Naples, Sardinia and the Milanese, together with Mantua, whose last Gonzaga duke had died in 1708.

E. The creation of the Electorate of Hanover (1692) recognized by the powers.

F. The Elector of Bavaria and the Elector Archbishop of Cologne, Prince Joseph Clement of Bavaria, restored to their dominions.

G. The title of the King of Prussia recognized, and he received Upper Gelderland as heir of the Prince of Orange.

H. The Dutch have the closing of the Scheldt to commerce and their right to garrison the eight "barrier fortresses" in the Catholic Netherlands—Charleroi, Furnes, Ghent, Menin, Mons, Namur, Tournay and Ypres—confirmed.

I. Victor Amadeus II had the cessions of Alessandria, Valenza, the Val Sesia and the Lomelline, granted in 1703, and of Casale and Montferrat, granted in 1707 from the duchy of Mantua, confirmed, and received Sicily, with the title of King of Sicily.

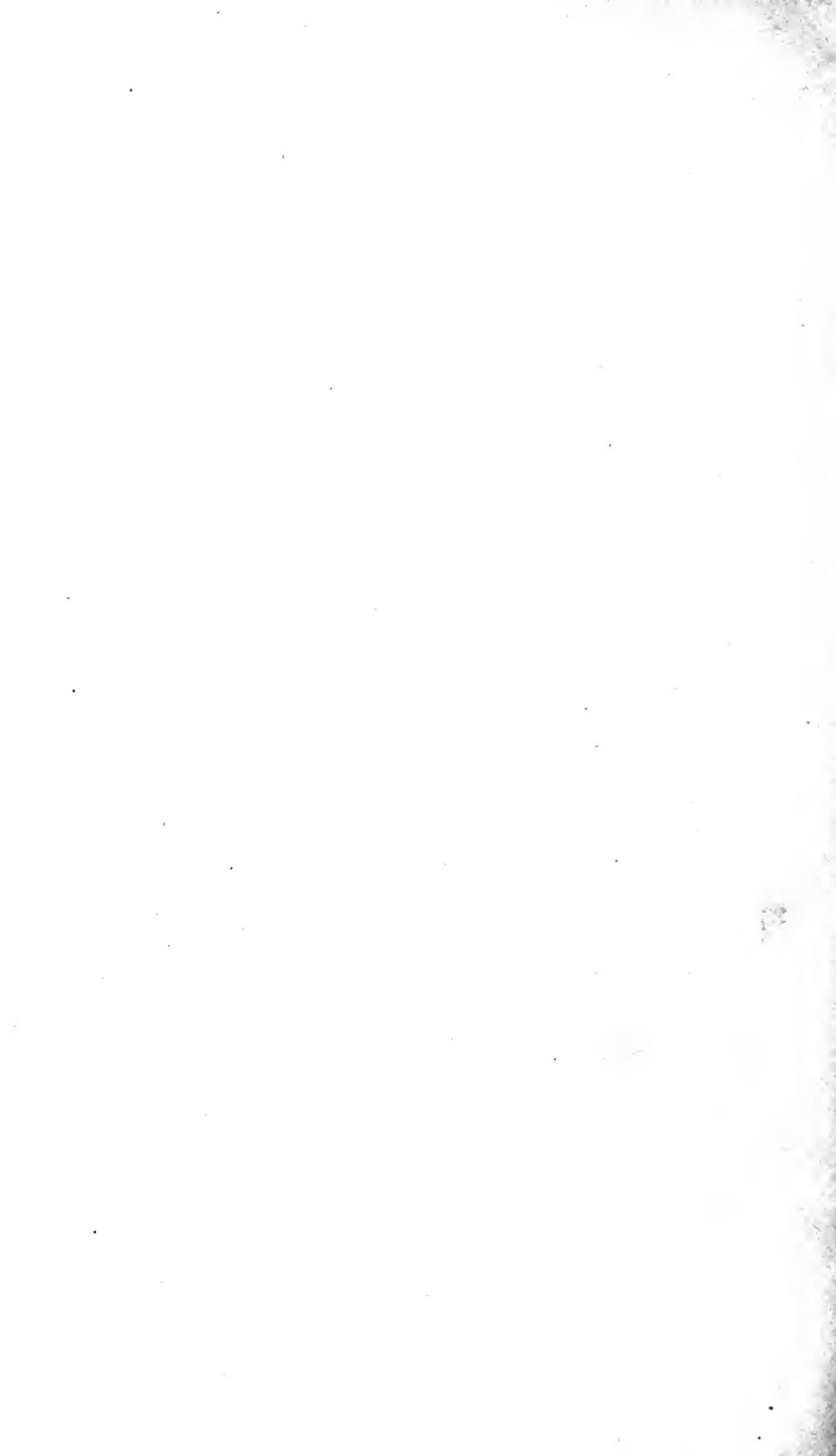
J. The Catalans abandoned.

Importance of the Treaties of Utrecht : comparison with the Treaties of Westphalia : its most notable points : France left upon the Rhine and in close alliance with Spain, England shows further development in the direction of commerce and colonies, the dominions of the House of Hapsburg become nominally larger but really more unwieldy and less German, Prussia takes a step in advance among the nations in becoming a kingdom, and the House of Savoy also becomes a kingdom with the most powerful interests in Italy.

The doctrine of the Balance of Power in the Treaties of Utrecht : neglect of the Principle of Nationality.

Authorities : Most of the general and diplomatic **SECONDARY AUTHORITIES** cited under Lecture XXIII devote much space to the Treaties of Utrecht. Good special volumes have been written by **Giraud, Le traité d'Utrecht* and *Weber, Der Friede von Utrecht*, and a **PRIMARY AUTHORITY** of importance is *Torcy Mémoires*.

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LECTURE XXXV.

GERMANY IN 1715.

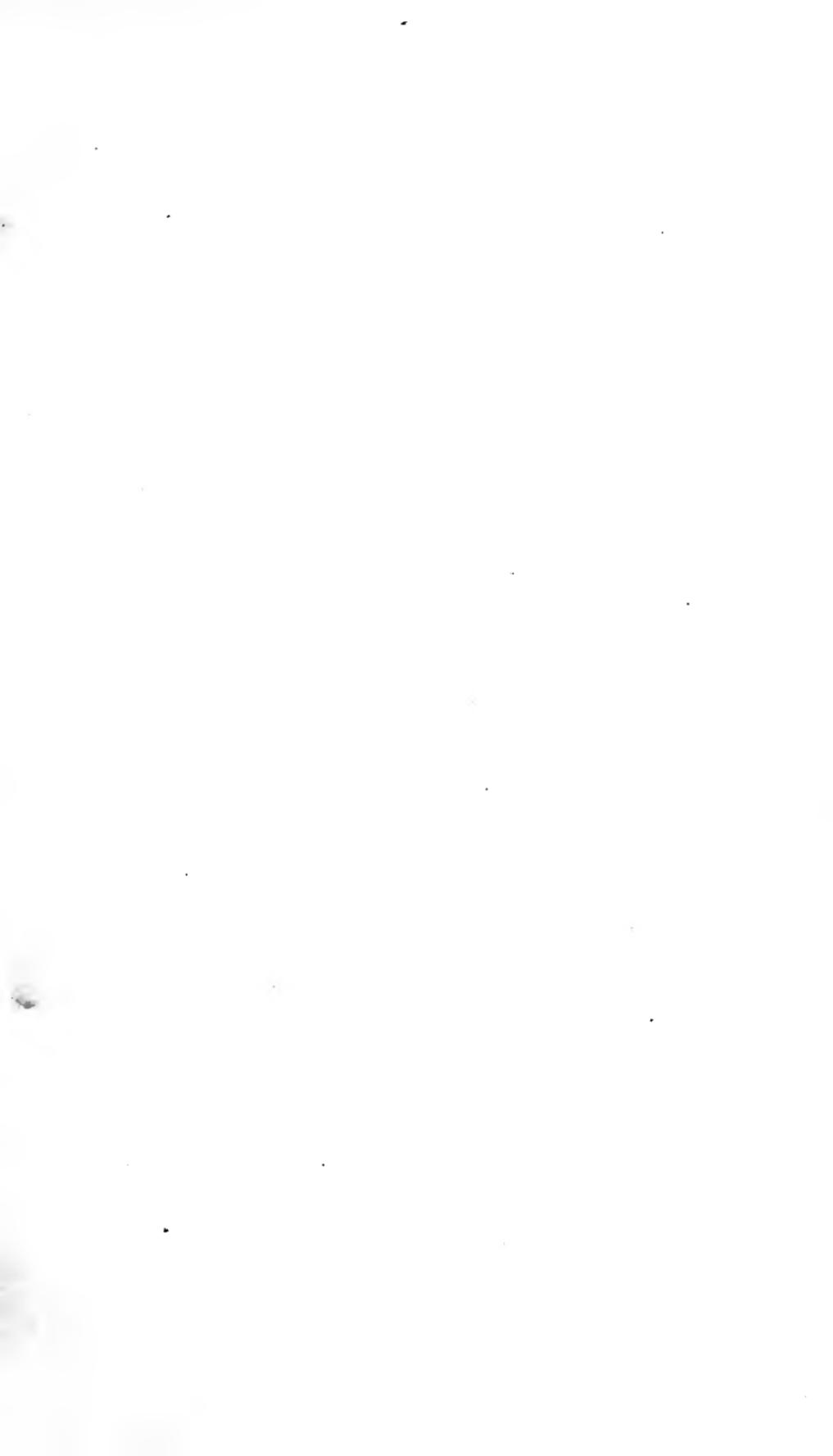
Comparison between the condition of Germany after the Treaties of Utrecht and the Treaties of Westphalia.

The Holy Roman Empire: constant election of the chief of the House of Austria to be Emperor owing to the votes he commanded as the leading Catholic power: decreasing influence of the Emperors in German affairs: the perpetual capitulation: changes in the constitution of the Empire. *i.* Recognition of Prussia as a kingdom: the Emperor Leopold agrees to give the Elector Frederick of Brandenburg the title of King of Prussia, as Prussia is a state independent of the Empire, in return for assistance in the War of the Spanish Succession: the other powers of Europe recognize the title by the Treaties of Utrecht: as a member of the Empire he remains Elector of Brandenburg: *ii.* College of Electors: the Emperor Leopold makes the Duke of Hanover an Elector (1692), at the same time restoring the full electoral powers to the kingdom of Bohemia: opposition of the other Electors and of the Princes of the Empire: league formed against the new electorate (1700): the Emperor promises to make no further electorates without the consent of the Empire (1706): electorate of Hanover accepted by the Diet (1710): *iii.* College of Princes: the Emperor's right to create new princes limited (1654): settlement of the "collegiate" votes: creation of new princes made still more difficult and dependent on the consent of the Electoral College, the Princely College, and his Bench (1711): growth of the custom of primogeniture and its effect on the votes which accumulate: exception of Saxony: *iv.* College of Free Cities: its decay owing to the falling off in the prosperity of the cities: only the three Hansa cities remained powerful: conquest of Münster by Bishop Galen (1661), of Erfurt by the Elector of Mayence (1664), of Magdeburg by the Elector

of Brandenburg (1666), of Brunswick by the Duke of Brunswick (1671) and seizure of Strasburg by Louis XIV (1681) : general tendency of the Free Cities to decline in importance : *v.* The Imperial Diet : its policy after it becomes perpetual and occupied only by envoys : disputes about precedence : its cumbrous procedure : inefficiency of its military action : *vi.* The Imperial Chamber : its seat moved from Spires, after the burning of that city by the French in the devastation of the Palatinate in 1689, to Wetzlar in 1691 : quarrels among the assessors : the Chamber dissolves (1700) : its reorganization : *vii.* The Aulic Council : its claim to deal with cases concerning States : *viii.* The religious question : the application of the doctrine "*cujus regio, ejus religio*" : failure of the modifications arranged by the Treaties of Westphalia : the persecution of the Protestants in the Palatinate : *ix.* The question of Coinage : agreement made between Saxony, Brandenburg and Brunswick at Zinna (1667) and at Leipzig (1690) : *x.* The Gregorian Calendar adopted by the Protestant States by a Decree of the Diet (1700).

The House of Austria : additional dominions gained by the Treaties of Utrecht, no additional strength : the more valuable gains of the Treaty of Carlowitz in Hungary and Transylvania tend to turn its policy still more towards the East : internal administration : the rebellion of Francis Rakoczy (1703) : the short reign of Joseph I (1705-1711) : his concessions to the Hungarians and consequent overthrow of Rakoczy : his concessions to the Protestants of Silesia at the request of Charles XII of Sweden : his penal code and the promises of his reign : the Emperor Charles VI and his views on internal government.

The House of Prussia : the aims of Frederick III, Elector of Brandenburg (1688-1713) to become a king and to increase his dominions : his character : his policy. *i.* His foreign policy : he pursues the ideas of the Great Elector : he joins the League of Augsburg (1688) and sends 15,000 men to serve under William III against France (1691-99) : he sends 6000 men to assist the Emperor against the Turks (1691-99) :

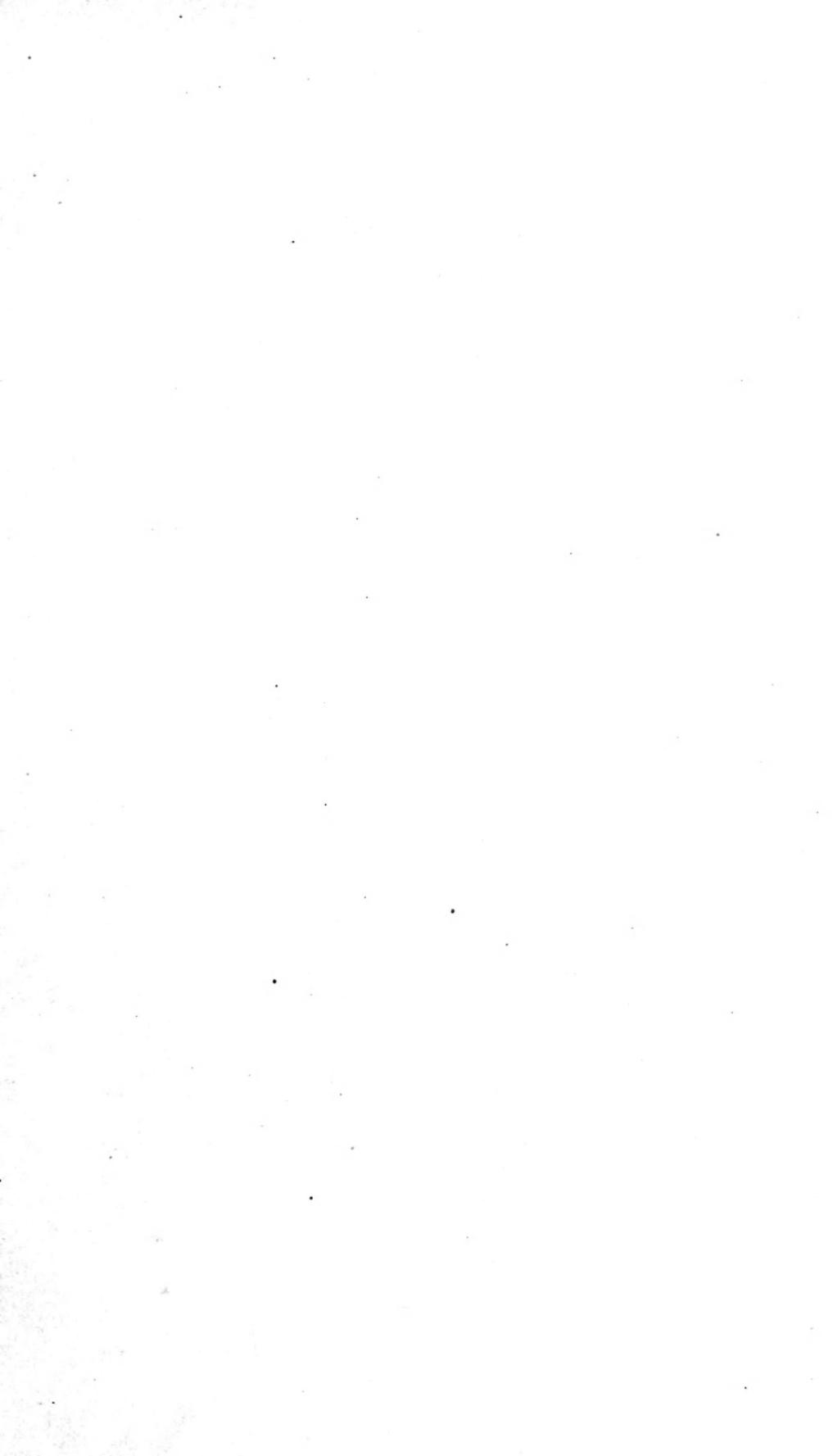


he sends 26,000 men to serve through the War of the Spanish Succession (1702-13) : his conduct in the Northern War (see Lecture XXII) : his propositions to Peter the Great for a partition of Poland : *ii.* His arrangements for the title of king : he promises aid in the War of Spanish Succession, to excuse the Emperor's debts to him, to vote for an Austrian prince for Emperor, and only to use his title as Elector in the Imperial Diet : he crowns himself at Königsberg as Frederick I, King of Prussia (18 Jan., 1701) : importance of this step for the future of his House : the title recognized by the Treaties of Utrecht : *iii.* His territorial policy : he restores Schwebus to Austria (see Lecture XVIII) without abandoning his claims on Silesia (1694) : he buys Nordhausen of the Elector of Saxony (1697) : he takes possession of Elbing in Polish Prussia (1703) : he seizes Mœurs and Lingen as heir of William III (1702) and takes possession of Gelders, which is granted to Prussia by the Treaties of Utrecht instead of Orange : he is elected Prince of Neufchâtel (1707) and purchases the county of Tecklenburg : *iv.* His internal policy : he follows the lines of the Great Elector and prepares the way for Frederick William I.

Accession of Frederick William I (25 Feb., 1713) : by Treaties of Utrecht his royal title is recognized and his possession of Neufchâtel and Gelders : he inherits the county of Limburg : he occupies Stettin and Wismar in sequestration during the war against Sweden.

Other states of Germany : *i.* Electoral Saxony : division made on the death of John George I (1656) : its prosperity sacrificed to the Polish policy of Augustus I (see Lecture XXII) : when elected King of Poland (1697) he became a Catholic, but was yet allowed to remain the Director of the Protestant party in the Diet, his change of faith being personal and not political : by a convention (1700) religious matters were left to the Duke of Saxe-Weissenfels. *ii.* Ducal Saxony : the rule of Duke Ernest the Pious of Saxe-Gotha : great division made (1680) but no more votes allowed to the House. *iii.* Bavaria : Ferdinand Maria, Elect-

or (1651-79); he refuses to be a candidate for the Empire (1657): quarrels with the Elector Palatine about the Vicariate of the Empire: Maximilian Emmanuel, Elector (1679-1726): candidature of his son, the Electoral Prince, for the throne of Spain: he joins Louis XIV in the War of the Spanish Succession: his campaigns in the Tyrol: he is put to the ban of the Empire, and from the battle of Blenheim in 1704 to 1714 Bavaria is administered by the Emperors: he acts as Governor-General of the Spanish Netherlands under Charles II from 1692 to 1701, and again under Philip V from 1702 until he is driven out after the battle of Ramillies (1706): restored to his dominions by the treaty of Rastadt: condition of Bavaria under Austrian rule. *iv.* The Palatinate: the last Protestant Electors of the House of Simmern, Charles Louis I (1648-80) and Charles Louis II (1680-85): Charles Louis I joins the league against Louis XIV (1672): devastation of the Palatinate by Turenne (1675): the question of the succession (1685): the claims of Louis XIV: Philip William of Neuburg succeeds: fresh devastation of the Palatinate by Duras (1689): destruction of Heidelberg, Mannheim, Spires, etc: accession of John William (1691): his ardent Catholicism: persecution of the Protestants: extensive emigration: Philip William pays 300,000 scudi (a scudo at this time almost equalled a dollar) to Louis XIV to compensate for his claims: his internal government: he moves his capital from Heidelberg to Mannheim (1720). *v.* Hanover: character and career of Ernest Augustus, 4th son of the Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg, and first Elector of Hanover: his reputation as a statesman and a soldier: he makes peace between England and the Dutch (1667): he becomes William III's chief German ally, and his intermediary with Brandenburg and the Emperor: he takes the title of Duke of Hanover (1679): he helps to form the League of Augsburg (1688), and is made Elector of Hanover (1692): his share in the Treaty of Ryswick: he establishes primogeniture in his family: his death (1697): the Elector George I: his increased importance in German affairs after being recognized



as heir to the crown of England (1701) : he unites the Duchy of Zell (1705) : his policy : his territorial importance between Brandenburg and the United Provinces : his attitude to France and the Emperor : admitted to the Diet as an Elector (1710) : acknowledged as heir to England by the Treaties of Utrecht (1713) : death of the Electress Sophia (8 June, 1714) : he succeeds Queen Anne in England (1 Aug., 1714). *vi.* The ecclesiastical electors and princes of the Empire : methods of their government : restrained by the capitulations made with them at their election by the chapters : the power of the chapters : large sums paid to the popes.

The petty princes of Germany : their imitation of Louis XIV in their absolutism, in refusing to summon or consult their Estates or Diets, in their extravagance, and in their court ceremonials.

Authorities : For the condition of Germany in 1715 in addition to works like those of *Léger*, cited under Lecture IX dealing with general history, see *Biedermann* Deutschland im achtzehnten Jahrhundert : Vol. i, Deutschlands politische, materielle und sociale Zustände ; for the Empire see *Pütter*, Historical Development of the Constitution of the Germanic Empire, translated by *Dornford*, vol. ii : for Austria *Krones*, Handbuch der Geschichte Österreichs, 5 vols., **Coxe*, History of the House of Austria, 4 vols., and **Biedermann* Geschichte der Österreichischen Gesamt-Staats-Idee ; for Prussia, in addition to the general works cited under Lecture XVIII, *Leedorf*, König Friedrich I von Preussen, *Waddington*, L'Acquisition de la Couronne royale de Prusse par les Hohenzollern, *Varnhagen von Ense*, Leben der Königin Sophie Charlotte, 3 vols., *Bourgeois*, Neufchâtel et la politique prussienne de 1709 à 1715, and *Lavisse*, Études sur l'histoire de Prusse ; for Electoral Saxony *Böttiger*, Geschichte des Kurstaates und Königreichs Sachsen, 3 vols. ; for Ducal Saxony *Gelbke*, Herzog Ernst der Erste genannt der Fromme and **Beck*, Ernst der Fromme ; for Bavaria *Schreiber*, Geschichte Bayerns, 2 vols. ; and for Hanover *Köcher*, Memoiren der Kurfürstin Sophie von Hannover, *Leibnitz*, Correspondance avec l'electrice Sophie, vols. 7-9 of his Werke, and *Spittler*, Geschichte des Fürstenthums Hannover in vols. 6 and 7 of his Sämtliche Werke.

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Fr. P. v. H. Geschichte der österr. Monarchie, 2 vols.

LECTURE XXXVI.

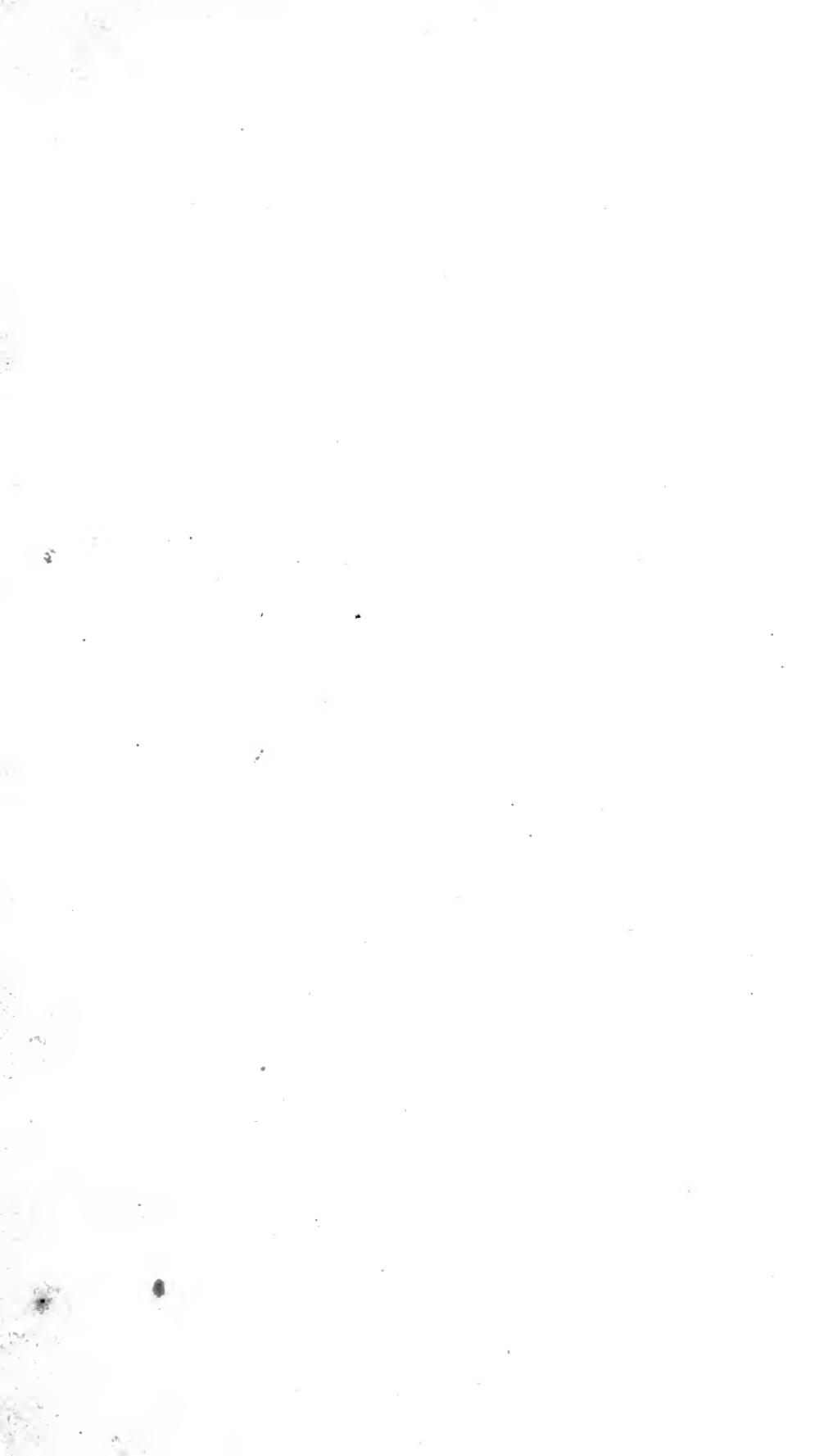
THE SOUTHERN COUNTRIES OF EUROPE IN 1715.

Decreasing naval importance of the Mediterranean countries: the commerce of the Levant passes to the Dutch and the English: after the loss of Candia, Venice becomes an Adriatic instead of a Mediterranean power: injury inflicted by the Barbary corsairs: efforts of Louis XIV to become master of the Mediterranean: the Dutch and English fleets in that sea: significance of the capture of Gibraltar by the English (1704): the English become the preponderating naval power in the Mediterranean by the cession of Gibraltar and Minorca (1713).

The Turkish power after the Treaty of Carlowitz (1699) (see Lecture XX): the reign of Mustapha II (1695-1703): his military disasters compensated by his naval successes over the Venetians: while surrendering the Adriatic to Venice and Hungary, except the Banat, to the Emperor, the Turks retained the islands of the Archipelago: Hussain Kiuprili, Grand Vizier (1697-1702): he endeavors to reorganize the Turkish army and navy: he reduces Bussora, pacifies North Africa, and regulates Turkish authority in Arabia: the Turks begin to be influenced by European ideas and to translate European books: revolt of the Janissaries and overthrow of Mustapha II (1703): early years of the reign of Ahmad III (1703-30): he announces his accession to the Christian powers: Charles XII of Sweden induces the Sultan to attack Russia (see Lecture XXI): the Treaty of the Pruth (11 July, 1711): the government of the Danubian Provinces, Wallachia and Moldavia.

Italy during the half century before the Treaties of Utrecht. (See Lecture XIV.)

I. The Popes abandon the territorial aggrandisement of the States of the Church: their attitude towards the Catholic powers, and particularly towards Austria, France and Spain:





loss of their political influence: Clement IX—Rospigliosi—1667–70: his friendly relations with France: Clement X—Altieri—1670–76: he makes Quebec a bishopric (1676): Innocent XI—Odescalchi—1676–89: his endeavors to reform abuses: his abandonment of nepotism: his quarrels with Louis XIV (see Lectures XVI, XIX): Alexander VIII—Ottoboni—1689–91: he makes peace with Louis XIV: Innocent XII—Pignatelli—1691–1700: his economy and uprightness: his attitude towards France: Clement XI—Albani—1700–21: his attitude on the Spanish Succession: he is forced to recognize the Archduke Charles: he issues the bull “*Unigenitus*” (1713): action of the Papacy during this period towards the Jansenists, the Jesuits and the Quietists. (See Lecture XXVII).

II. Kingdom of Naples: its welcome to the Archduke Charles (1707): he promises to observe its local rights: separated from Sicily by the Treaties of Utrecht (1713) and given to the House of Austria.

III. Kingdom of Sicily: given to Victor Amadeus II, Duke of Savoy, by the Treaties of Utrecht: he is crowned at Palermo (24 Dec., 1713): the character of Victor Amadeus II: growth of the House of Savoy by his policy: he acquires Alessandria, etc., (1703), Montferrat and Casale (1707) and the restoration of Savoy and Nice (1713): he marries his two daughters to two grandsons of Louis XIV, to the Duke of Burgundy, father of Louis XV, and to Philip V of Spain: his internal policy: his encouragement of public works: his code of laws: his quarrel with Pope Clement XI: he taxes ecclesiastical property.

IV. Northern Duchies: the reign of Cosmo III, the last Grand Duke of Tuscany of the line of Medici (1670–1723): he pays large sums to remain neutral during the War of the Spanish Succession: bad management of his duchy and misery of his people: Francesco, Duke of Parma, remains neutral during the War of the Spanish Succession, but Rainaldo, Duke of Modena, takes part in it and obtains the Duchy of Mirandola from the Emperor: the Duchy of Man-

tua is divided by adding Mantua to Milan and giving Montferrat to Savoy in 1707 by the Emperor, because Charles IV Gonzaga supported Louis XIV in the War of the Spanish Succession, but a small district is given to the Duke of Guastalla: Milan and Mantua granted to the Emperor by the Treaties of Utrecht (1713).

V. Venice: her success under Morosini in the war against the Turks: by the Treaty of Carlowitz the Republic obtains the Morea, the Ionian Islands and Dalmatia, and becomes the preponderant power on the coasts of the Adriatic: close alliance formed between the Emperor and the Venetians.

Spain: the reign of Charles II (1665-1700): the regency of the queen-mother, Donna Marianna (1665-75): the government of Père Nithard (1665-69): he is forced to retire by Don John: the king declared of age (1675): the government of Don John (1675-79): Spain loses French Flanders and Franche Comté by the Treaty of Nymwegen (1678): the influence of the first wife of Charles II, Marie Louise of Orleans (1679-89): her quarrels with her mother-in-law: influence of his second wife, Marianna of Neuburg, exercised in favor of Austria: Spain is invaded by the French (1694-97), but loses nothing by the Treaty of Ryswyck (1697): intrigues for the Spanish Succession, and the partition treaties: part played by Charles II: the influence of Porto Carrero outweighs that of the queen, and the king leaves his dominions to Philip, Duke of Anjou: steady decline of Spanish power and prosperity.

The reign of Philip V: his reception in Spain: he falls under the influence of his wife Marie Gabrielle of Savoy, who is controlled by the Princess Orsini or Des Ursins: the War of the Spanish Succession in Spain: Philip V twice driven from Madrid: the Spaniards rally around him: he devotes himself to his new country: by the Treaties of Utrecht Spain loses her continental possessions as well as Gibraltar and Minorca: death of the queen (14 Feb., 1714): influence and character of Madame des Ursins.

Portugal: the reign of Pedro II (1685-1706): the signa-



ti Storia del regno di Vittorio Emanuele II.

ture of the Methuen Treaty (27 Dec., 1703) with England : its results : part taken by Portugal in the War of the Spanish Succession : accession of John V (1706).

Authorities : For the Turks see the books cited for Lecture XIII ; for Italy, the books cited for Lecture XIV with *Michaud*, Louis XIV et Innocent XI, 4 vols ; for Spain, *Dunham*, **Weiss*, **Dunlop* and *Mignet*, cited under Lecture XV, **Reynald*, **Landau*, *Legrelle*, **Hippéau*, *Baudrillart*, **Stanhope*, **Parnell*, *Rambuteau*, *Louville* and *Berwick*, with *Coxe*, Memoirs of the Kings of Spain of the House of Bourbon, vols. 1, 2, *Alexander Stanhope*, Spain under Charles II, 1690-99, **Combes*, La Princesse des Ursins, the Correspondence *avec* Madame de Maintenon, and the Lettres inédites of the *Princesse des Ursins*, and the Mémoires of *Saint-Simon*.

translated, 2 vols. [Books marked with a * are *not* in the University Library.]

LECTURE XXXVII.

THE PAPACY IN THE 17TH CENTURY: THE JESUITS AND THE JANSENISTS.

The spiritual power of the Papacy in the 17th century, as opposed to its political and territorial power.

Gradual decline in the spiritual power to be observed in the first half of the 17th century, the Age of the Thirty Years' War, when political considerations were becoming paramount over religious considerations : more rapid decline during the latter half of the century, when Catholic monarchs, like Louis XIV openly quarrelled with the Pope, and tried to check his spiritual authority.

The effect of the Counter-Reformation on the position of the Papacy : its chief agents the Jesuits : with the decline of the Jesuits from their original energy the Counter-Reformation diès away.

The main lines of the work of the Jesuits : *i.* Education : success of their method of teaching : their colleges and universities : they control higher education in Catholic countries :

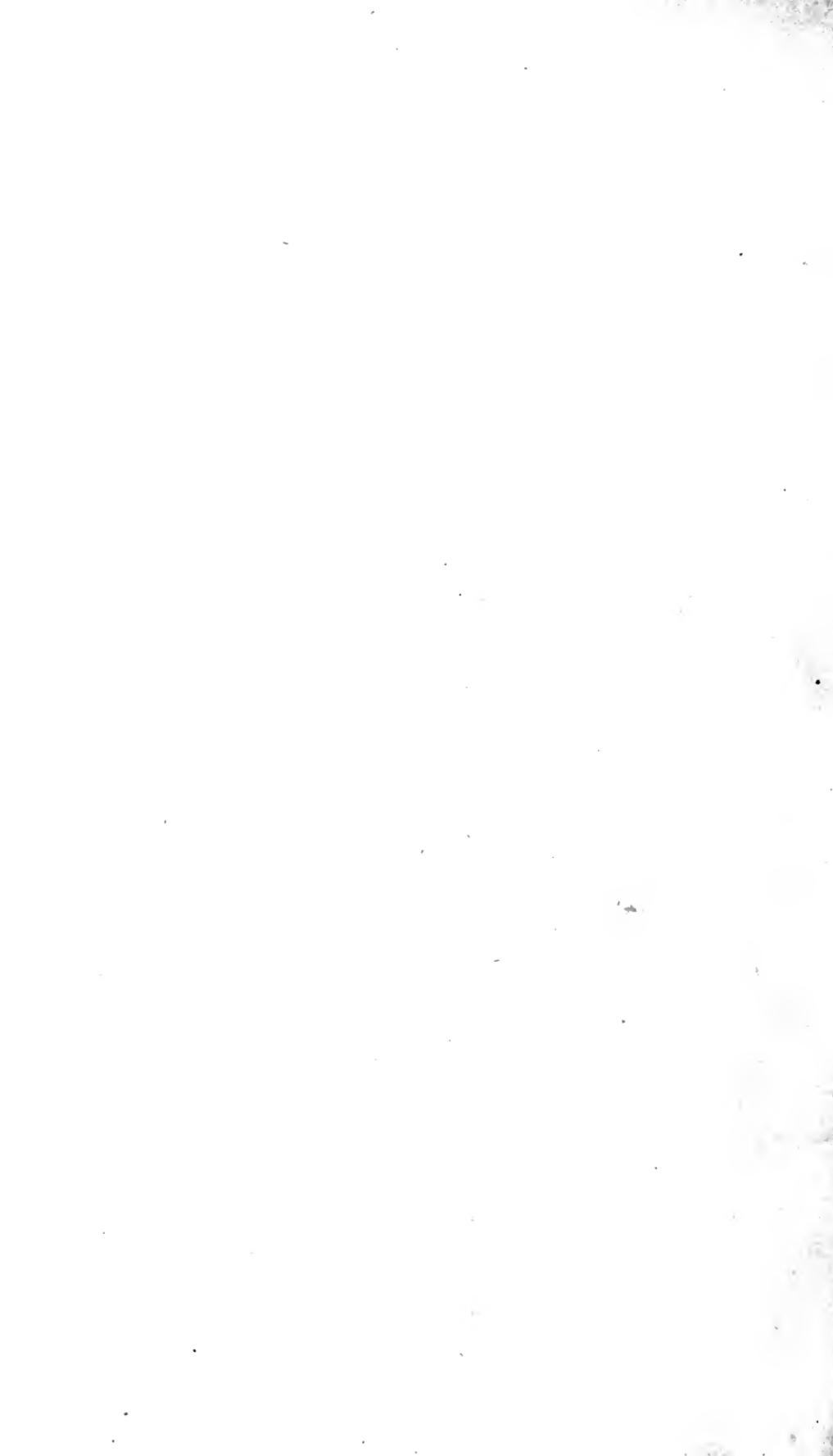
ii. The Confessional : they become the confessors of kings and statesmen : Père La Chaise and Père Le Tellier : *iii.* Missions. A. Among the Protestants : their work in England, Sweden and Poland. B. Among the heathen : in Asia, in India and China : in America, in Canada and Paraguay.

The decline in Jesuit energy after the death of General Acquaviva (1615) : the generalship of Muzio Vitelleschi (1615-45) : "professed" members begin to accept offices of power : education ceases to be generally free : devotion to the prosperity of the Society takes the place of devotion to the Papacy : limitation of the general's power (1661) : the Society becomes interested in commerce : its commercial centre at Lisbon : the Society supports absolutism against the Papacy : it supports Louis XIV against Innocent XI : it opposes the Jansenist influence : Père La Chaise and Archbishop Harlay of Paris : Innocent XI and Alexander VIII endeavor to check the power of the Society and even forbid its admitting novices : Clement XI condemns its practices in foreign missions in Asia (1715).

The Jesuit theology : the adoption of "free will" doctrines : the Dominicans quarrel with them for differing from St. Thomas Aquinas : growth of causistry : its application to politics and the result : to private life : the *Lettres Provinciales* of Pascal and its effect : it kills scholastic morality : the theological distinction between the Jesuits and the Jansenists : Père Le Tellier and Archbishop Noailles of Paris : after the issue of the bull *Unigenitus* the Jesuits rally to the Papacy and become Ultramontane.

The Jansenists : their doctrines a reaction against the theology of the Jesuits : their nickname of Catholic Puritans : the *Augustinus* of Cornelius Jansen, Bishop of Ypres, published after his death in 1640 : its theological views : the doctrines of grace, sin and forgiveness : its rapid success, even among priests and bishops, but still more among the educated laity, of France and the Catholic Netherlands : Duvergier, Abbé de Saint-Cyran : his application of Jansenist views to life : his influence on Angélique Arnauld : Port Roy-





al : his imprisonment by Richelieu (1638-42) : the Jansenists implicated in the Fronde : their quarrel with the Jesuits : Port Royal becomes the home of moral and intellectual France : the influence exerted by Arnauld, Nicole, Lemaître de Sacy, Pascal and Racine : the publication of the Port Royal educational works : influence possessed by the Jansenists in France.

First struggle with the Papacy (1642-69) : Urban VIII condemns generally the *Augustinus* (1642) : the "five propositions" declared heretical by the bull *In Occasione*, issued by Innocent X (31 May, 1653) : Arnauld denies that the "five propositions" are contained in the book by Jansen : Alexander VII declared that they were : the Jansenist writers deny the infallibility of the Pope in dealing with matters of fact : Louis XIV imprisons De Sacy and persecutes the Jansenists, including the nuns of Port Royal : Clement IX makes the "Peace of Clement IX" (1668) when the Jansenists agreed to condemn the "five propositions" without acknowledging whether they were contained in Jansen's book or not.

In spite of the King's dislike of them the Jansenists become more powerful in France, especially in bourgeois and legal circles.

Second struggle with the Papacy (1702-15) : the *Réflexions morales* of Quesnel and the *Cas de conscience* : Archbishop Noailles exhibits moderate Jansenist opinions : he distinguishes between human and divine faith in the Pope's infallibility on questions of fact : opposition of Père Le Tellier, the King's confessor, and the Jesuits : they appeal to Rome : Clement XI tries to settle the question by the bull *Vineam Domini* (15 July, 1705) : the nuns of Port Royal refuse to accept the bull : the community suppressed (11 July, 1709) and Port Royal ordered to be destroyed (22 Jan., 1710) : persecution of the Jansenists : use of *lettres de cachet* : 101 propositions from Quesnel's book condemned by the bull *Unigenitus* (8 Sept., 1713) : the Parlement of Paris, led by D'Aguesseau declines to register the bull as law without modifications : Noailles and fifteen bishops refuse to accept

it : a council summoned to depose them : when they were saved by the death of Louis XIV.

The Quietists : Molinos and his doctrines : condemned by Pope Innocent XII (1687) : Madame Guyon : her mysticism : her relations with Fénelon : controversy between Bossuet and Fénelon : Innocent XII condemns Fénelon's *Explications des Maximes des Saints* (1699) : Louis XIV and his attitude towards the Quietists.

Marie Alacoque (1647-90) and the worship of the Sacred Heart : the Abbé de Rancé and the monastery of La Trappe.

Authorities : For an account in English of the Jansenist movement see Beard, *Port Royal*, 2 vols. Among SECONDARY AUTHORITIES consult *Crétineau-Joly, Histoire religieuse, politique et littéraire de la compagnie de Jésus*, 6 vols., **Sainte-Beuve, Port Royal*, 7 vols., *Reuchlin, Geschichte von Port Royal*, 2 vols., *Soyres The Provincial Letters of Pascal, Victor Cousin, Jacqueline Pascal, Lafitau, Histoire de la Constitution Unigenitus, Bigelow, Molinos the Quietist, Guerrier, Madame Guyon, sa vie, sa doctrine et son influence, Matter, Le Mysticisme en France au temps de Fénelon, Bausset, Histoire de Bossuet*, 4 vols., and *Histoire de Fénelon*, 4 vols., *Réaume, Histoire de Bossuet*, 3 vols., **Phélypeaux Relation de l'origine, du progrès et de la condamnation du Quiétisme*, with the works of **Arnauld, Pascal, Bossuet* and *Fénelon*.

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LECTURE XXVIII.

THE LAST YEARS OF THE REIGN OF LOUIS XIV: FRANCE IN 1715.

The government of France during the last thirty years of the reign of Louis XIV influenced by Madame de Maintenon : but carried on by the King in spite of his decreasing powers and increasing belief in himself : he devotes himself more and more to foreign politics and the question of Spanish Succession, leaving internal administration to his ministers who inherit the offices of Colbert and Louvois without their ability.

The change in the King's character between the Treaty of

Log le gallicanisme au XVIII^e siècle ; la France et Rome de 1700 à 1715 ; puis
diplomatie de la belle Université jusqu'à la mort de Louis XIV



Nymwegen and the outbreak of war with the League of Augsburg: Louis XIV becomes moral and religious: the gaiety of the Court disappears: it becomes more ceremonious: falling off in the tone of Parisian society: the poisoning affairs: Madame de Brinvilliers: the king is governed by Madame de Maintenon and his confessors: the great result of this change of character, the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685).

Character and position of Françoise d'Aubigné, Madame de Maintenon: her previous career: her rivalry with Madame de Montespan: she brings the king and queen together: after the death of the queen (1683) she is secretly married to Louis XIV: nature of her influence at court: her ardent zeal for the Catholic religion, and prudery: her difficult position: her foundation of Saint Cyr.

Character and influence of Père La Chaise, confessor of Louis XIV (1675–1709) and of his successor, Père Le Tellier (1709–15): they control the ecclesiastical policy of the king in favour of the Jesuits: they demand the persecution of the Huguenots and the Jansenists.

The ministers of the last years of Louis XIV: their inability to control or oppose the King: they act as head clerks and fear responsibility: the typical minister Michel de Chamillart: the last ministers: Boucherat (1685–99), Louis Phélypeaux, Comte de Pontchartrain (1699–1714) and Daniel Voysin (1714–15), Chancellors; Torcy (1696–1715), foreign affairs; Le Peletier (1684–89), Louis, Comte de Pontchartrain (1689–99), Chamillart (1699–1708) and Desmaret (1708–15), finances; Barbézieux (1691–1701), Chamillart (1701–1709) and Daniel Voysin (1709–14), war; Louis, Comte de Pontchartrain (1690–93), and Jérôme, Comte de Pontchartrain (1693–1715), marine.

The French nation approves the successful war of 1688–97 against the League of Augsburg, but welcomes the Treaties of Ryswick: general delight at the acceptance of the Spanish Succession for the Duke of Anjou: "the Pyrenees have ceased to exist": confidence felt by the people in the success of Louis XIV.

Surprise felt at the defeats of Blenheim and Ramillies : general discontent at the mismanagement of Chamillart : his financial methods : the creation and sale of sinecure offices : Chamillart made the scapegoat and succeeded by Desmarests, the nephew of Colbert (1708) : improvement of credit : Desmarests raises loans : the armies thus raised defeated : despair of the French people at the defeat of Oudenarde.

The terrible winter of 1708-1709 : general misery of the people : the loss of Lille leaves the way open to Paris : the appeal of Louis XIV to his people on the advice of Torcy : France rallies round the king : voluntary gifts to the royal treasury : melting down of the royal plate : ladies contribute their jewelry : result of the wave of enthusiasm to make Louis XIV persist in his resistance : effect of the defeat of Malplaquet : the rising of Spain and the accession of the Tory ministry in England enable Louis XIV to get much better terms at Utrecht and Rastadt than had ever been expected by him : his position at the close of the war : France retains the towns she had gained at Ryswick (1697) in Europe, and only loses Acadia (Nova Scotia) in North America.

Religious persecution increased in France during the War of the Spanish Succession : the suppression of the Camisards in the Cevennes (1703-1705) : Le Tellier increases the King's ardour against the Jansenists : destruction of Port Royal (1710) : Louis XIV's indignation at the opposition made by the Parlement of Paris, led by D'Aguesseau, to registering the bull *Unigenitus* : his intention of deposing the bishops, who favoured Jansenism : influence of Le Tellier.

Last year of Louis XIV's foreign policy : his intrigues with the English Tories to secure the accession of the Catholic "Old Pretender" in England : he prepares a fleet for the support of the Pretender.

Bad effect of the financial maladministration : decline of agricultural, industrial and commercial prosperity : Vauban's *Dîme Royale*.

Gloom of the Court during the last years of the life of Louis XIV : contrast with its gay opening years : death of the Dauphin, only son of Louis XIV (14 April, 1711) : his



ent: Histoire du système protecteur en France depuis le ministère
de Colbert.

Un mardi 10 juillet 1708, à la mort du Maréchal de Villars, ministre de l'Intérieur en Provence (1663-1702). Babœuf le Maréchal de Villars, gouvernement de Provence;

vine La mort de Louis XIV; journal des Antiques, ed Brumont

education by Bossuet: his three sons (1) Louis, Duke of Burgundy, educated by Fénelon, died 18 Feb., 1712, leaving an only child, who succeeded as Louis XV; (2) Philip, Duke of Anjou became King of Spain as Philip V in 1700; (3) Charles, Duke of Berry, died 4 May, 1714: the illegitimate children of Louis XIV: his fondness for them: their position.

Death of Louis XIV (1 Sept., 1715): effect of his reign on France and Europe: his personal character.

Louis XIV and Asia: the French East India Company: foundation of Pondicherry (1674): embassy to Siam (1685).

Louis XIV and America: the development of Canada: the work of the Jesuits: the government of Frontenac: occupation of Louisiana.

Authorities: Of the **SECONDARY AUTHORITIES** cited under Lecture XVI *Voltaire*, *Bausset*, **Martin*, and *Michel*, of those cited under Lecture XIX **Noailles* and *Geffroy*, of those cited under Lecture XXIII **Moret* and **Krohn* are still useful, and may be supplemented for the light thrown on the character of Madame de Maintenon by **Lavallée*, *Histoire de la maison royale de Saint Cyr*, and by **Troyart*, *Vie du Dauphin, père de Louis XV*, 2 vols., by **Lanier*, *Étude historique sur les relations de la France et du royaume de Siam de 1662 à 1703*, and by *Parkman*, *Count Frontenac and New France under Louis XIV*, *The Jesuits in America in the 17th century*, and *Lasalle and the Discovery of the Great West*. Among **PRIMARY AUTHORITIES** on administration and finance *Depping*, *Boislisle* and *Foucault*, cited under Lecture XVI, should be supplemented by *Esnault*, *Michel Chamillart*; *correspondance et papiers inédits* by **Desmarests*, *Mémoire sur l'administration des finances depuis le 20 février 1708 jusqu'au 1 septembre 1715* and by *Vauban*, *Le Dîme royale*; while for the court of Louis XIV and his personality during the latter years of his reign to the Correspondance of *Madame de Maintenon*, the Letters of the **Duchesse d'Orléans*, and the Mémoires of *Madame de Caylus*, *Choisy* and *Torcy*, cited under Lecture XIX, must be added the Letters of the **Duchesse de Bourgogne*, the Journal of *Dangeau*, vols. 7-15, and above all the Mémoires of the *Duc de Saint-Simon*, edited by *Chéruel*, 21 vols.: the famous work of Saint-Simon, however, must be read with caution and on this subject reference may be made to **Chéruel* *Saint-Simon considéré comme historien de Louis XIV*, and to **Baschet*, *Le Duc de Saint-Simon, son cabinet et ses manuscrits*.

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LECTURE XXX.

LITERATURE AND PHILOSOPHY IN THE 17TH CENTURY.

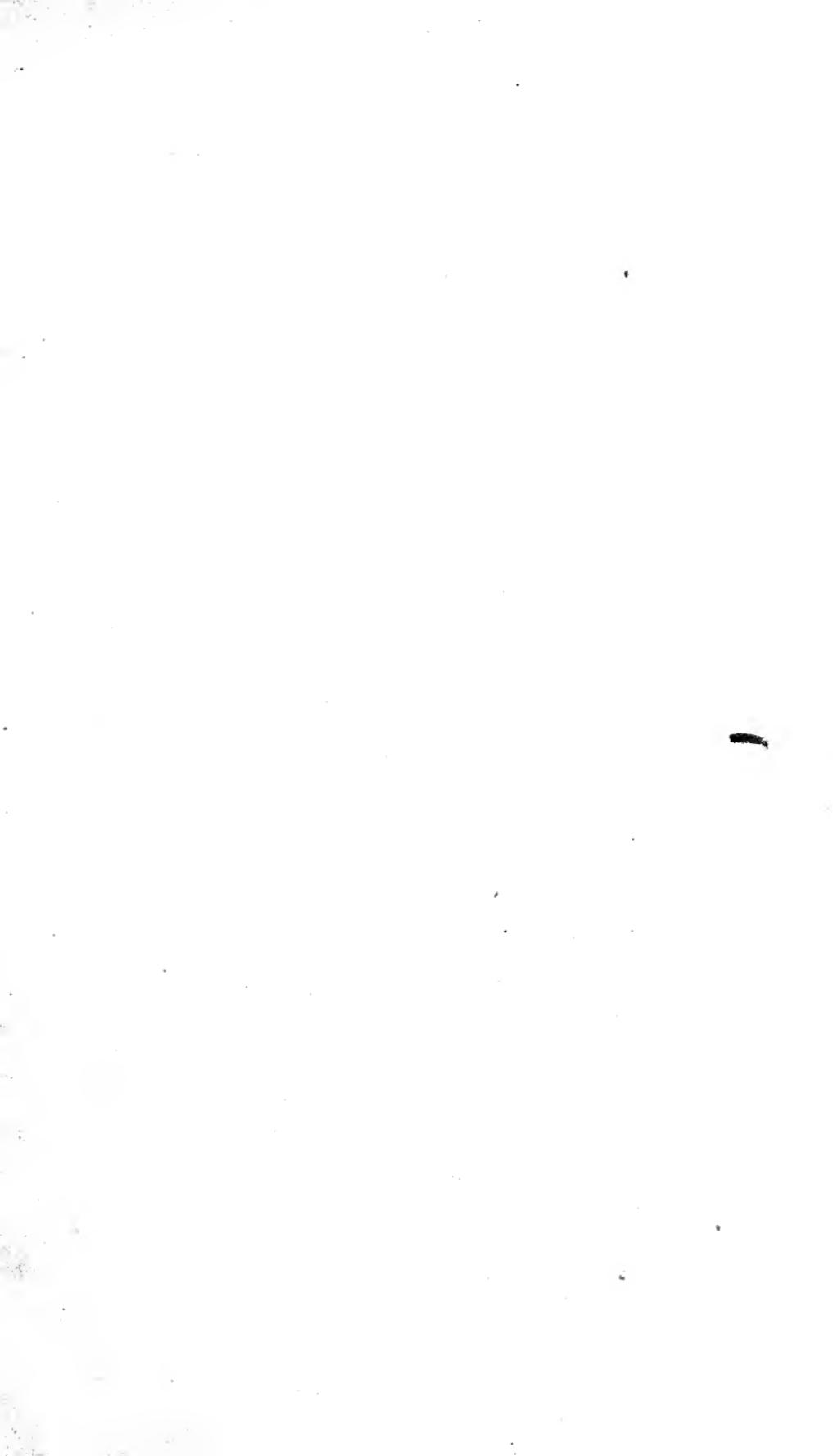
Importance of the 17th century literature: the literary languages of Europe created: development from the study of the classics, which characterized the Renaissance, into the use of the vernaculars: effect of this literary movement on the growth of nationalities: the study of the classics as models continued: literature ceases to concern itself mainly with religion and deals with more sides of human interest.

Spain produces the first man of letters of genius of the 17th century: the life, character and works of Cervantes (1547-1616): *Don Quixote* and its effects: the Spanish drama: Lope de Vega (1562-1635) and Calderon (1600-87).

The Elizabethan period of English literature: Shakespeare (1564-1614) and his contemporaries and successors: the English drama: the growth of English prose: Bacon (1561-1626).

Development of French literature under Richelieu and Mazarin: the Académie Française founded 1635: Malherbe (1555-1628), La Rochefoucauld (1613-80): the application of literature to politics: the Mazarinades: journalism: the rise of the French drama: Pierre Corneille (1606-84).

The Age of Louis XIV: the classic or "golden" age of French literature: what literature owed to Louis XIV, patronage but not inspiration: the greatest writers of the time were born and had begun to write before Louis XIV impressed his personality on France: tragedy: Racine (1639-99): comedy: Molière (1622-73): poetry: influence of classicism: correctness takes the place of inspiration: Boileau (1636-1711), the critic, and his influence: development of French prose: Pascal (1623-62): the influence of Port Royal: La Fontaine (1621-95) and his *Fables*: La Bruyère (1644-96) and his *Characters*: fiction: Mdlle. de Scudéry (1607-1701): Fénelon (1651-1715): *Telemache*: theology and history:



8

Bossuet (1627–1704) : the great French preachers, Bossuet, Bourdaloue (1632–1704) and Fléchier (1632–1710) : memoir-writers : Madame de Motteville (1621–89), Cardinal de Retz (1614–79) and Saint-Simon (1675–1755) : letter-writers : Madame de Sevigné (1626–96).

Growth of taste for literature in France : the Hôtel de Rambouillet and the “précieuses” : their successors.

Tendency of later writers of the Age of Louis XIV to fulsome adulation of the king.

English literature of the Puritan period : Milton (1608–74).

Influence of the Age of Louis XIV on the literature of other countries : in Germany, French becomes the language of the courts and educated people : consequent sterility of German literature : in Italy much poetry on classical lines is produced : Tassoni (1565–1655), Guidi (1650–1712), and Filicaja (1642–1707) : in Spain imitation of French style also produces sterility : in England the literature of the reign of Charles II shows French influence : Dryden (1631–1701) : Congreve (1670–1729).

Relation of literature to philosophy in the 17th century.

Revolution effected in philosophical method by Bacon (1561–1626) : Descartes destroys the scholastic methods (1596–1650) : the speculations of Spinoza (1632–77) : the theories of Leibnitz (1646–1716) : the Monads.

In political philosophy France produced no great thinkers : but Hobbes (1588–1680) and Locke (1632–1704) start the lines of thought which were to lead to great results in the 18th century.

Finally Grotius (1583–1646) and Puffendorf (1632–94) create and develop international law.

Variety of the literary and philosophical movements of the 17th century : their diverse characteristics.

LECTURE XXX.

ART AND SCIENCE IN THE 17TH CENTURY.

The revolution in thought and method effected by Bacon and Descartes creates a new era in science: experiments take the place of theories: and the 17th century is marked by many important scientific discoveries: on the other hand art tends to lose its virility and, despite two painters of genius, the art of the 17th century is governed by classical conventions: and is thus on an inferior level to its condition during the Renaissance.

The Spanish school of painting: Velasquez (1599–1660): Murillo (1617–82): the greatness of Velasquez.

The Flemish school of painting: Rubens (1577–1640): Van Dyck (1599–1641): Teniers the elder (1582–1649): Teniers the younger (1610–85).

The Dutch school of painting: the isolated greatness of Rembrandt van Ryn (1608–69): characteristics of the Dutch school: Gerard Douw (1613–80): Jan Steen (1626–79): Paul Potter (1625–54): Ruysdael (1630–81): Cuyp (1606–62): Wouverman (1620–68): Van der Velde (1633–1707).

The Italian school of painting: its decline from the great days of Italian art into sentimentalism: Guido Reni (1574–1642): Sassoferato (1605–85): Salvator Rosa (1615–73).

The French school of painting: its conventionality: Poussin (1593–1672): Le Brun (1619–90): Claude Lorraine (1600–82).

The English school of painting: devoted to portraits: influence of Van Dyck: Lely (1618–80): Kneller (1648–1723).

Architecture dominated by classic ideals and styles: their inappropriateness: the forms patronized by Louis XIV are adopted in other European countries.

The other arts: absence of great sculptors: improvement in engraving: classical style of decoration.



Commencement of classical gardening: the gardens of Vaux and Versailles: Le Nôtre.

Music in the 17th century: the development of the opera in Italy: its popularity: melody cultivated as well as harmony: the Roman school: Carissimi (1582-1672): his church music: he introduces the orchestra into the churches: his cantatas and songs: Scarlatti (1659-1725): founder of the Neapolitan school: his songs and operas: Lully (1633-87): develops the music written for masques: he becomes the chief musician to Louis XIV: his operas, ballets and musical comedies: his services to theatrical music in France: association with Molière and Quinault: music in England: Purcell (1658-95): his genius.

Bacon and Descartes, by overthrowing old methods of thinking and arguing, prepare the way for experimental science: scientific experiments become fashionable: science not yet divided and differentiated: attempts at universality of scientific knowledge: Leibnitz (1646-1716).

The great mathematicians: Napier, the inventor of logarithms (1550-1617): Descartes (1596-1650) and the application of numerical exponents to geometry: Pascal (1623-62) and conic sections: Newton (1642-1727) and the infinitesimal calculus and mathematical optics: the *Principia*: Bernouilli (1654-1705) and the application of the calculus.

The great biologists: Harvey and the demonstration of the circulation of the blood (1578-1657): Sydenham (1624-89): Boerhaave (1668-1738).

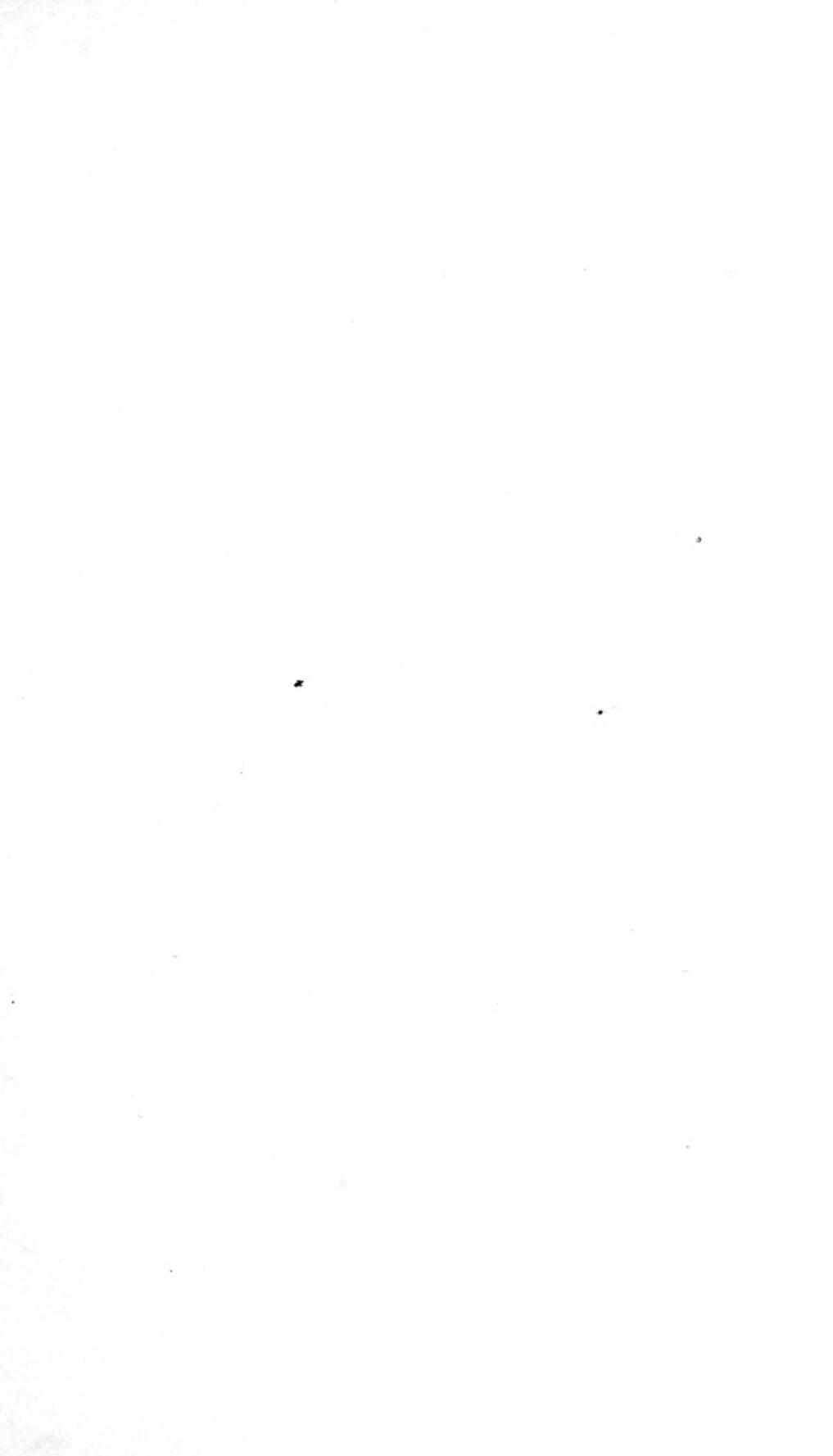
The great astronomers: Galileo (1546-1642) and the demonstration that the earth moves round the sun: Kepler (1571-1631) and the laws of planetary motion: Cassini (1625-1712) and the measurement of the earth: Huyghens (1629-95) and the discovery of the satellites of Saturn: Newton (1642-1727) and the lunar theory: Gregory (1633-75) and the invention of the reflecting telescope: Halley (1656-1742) and eclipses.

The great physicists: Galileo (1546-1642) the inventor of the thermometer and the pendulum: Torricelli (1608-47)

the inventor of the barometer : Descartes and the law of refraction : his theory of "whorls" : Boyle (1626-91) and the air pump : Huyghens and the pendulum clock : Newton (1642-1727) and the theory of gravitation.

These names and discoveries only indicate the progress and first gains of experimental science : the 17th century was in this respect also the commencement of modern history.

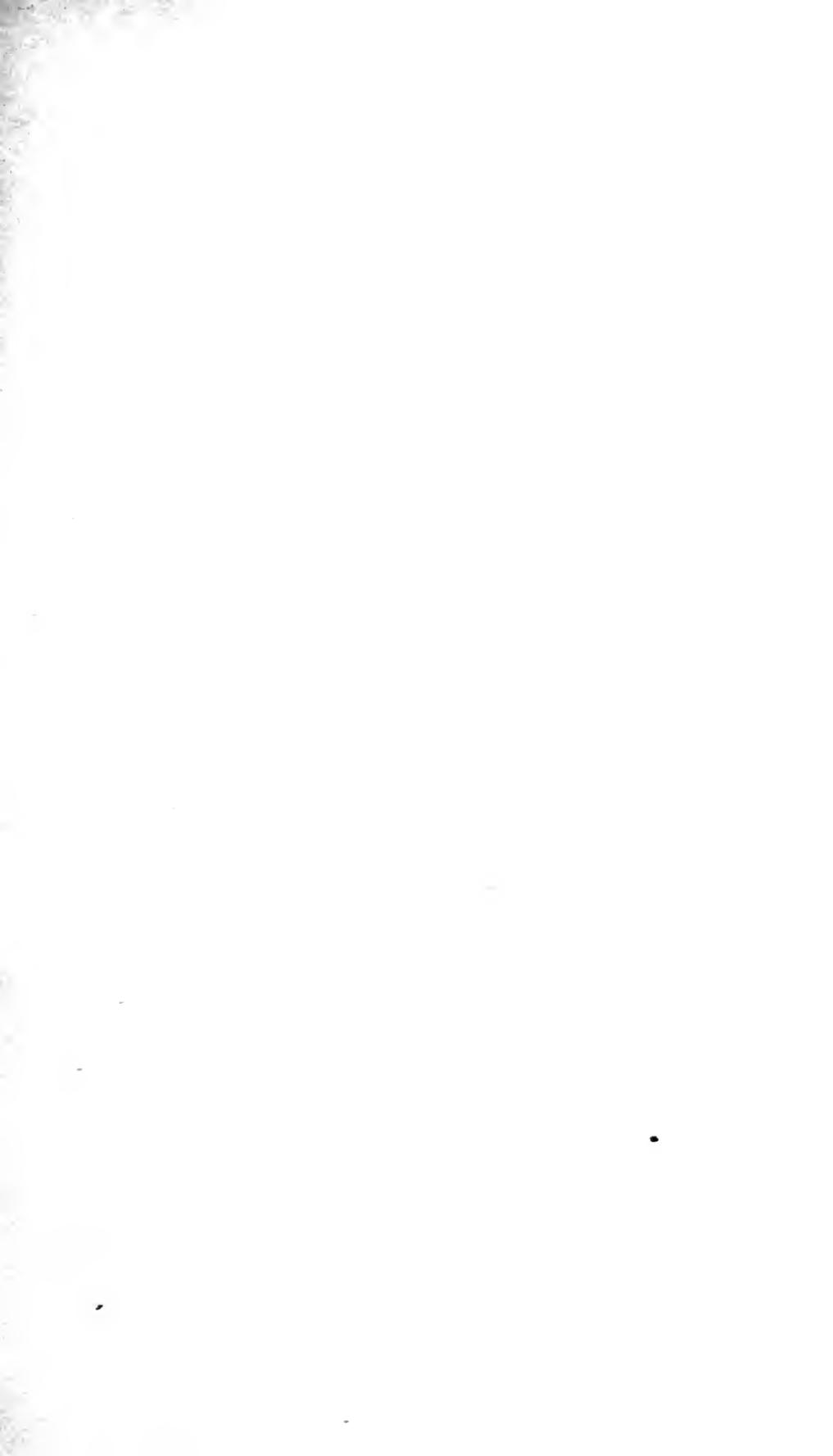
Effect on the material conditions of life of the discoveries of men of science : contrast between the intellectual and material conditions of life at the beginning and the end of the 17th century.

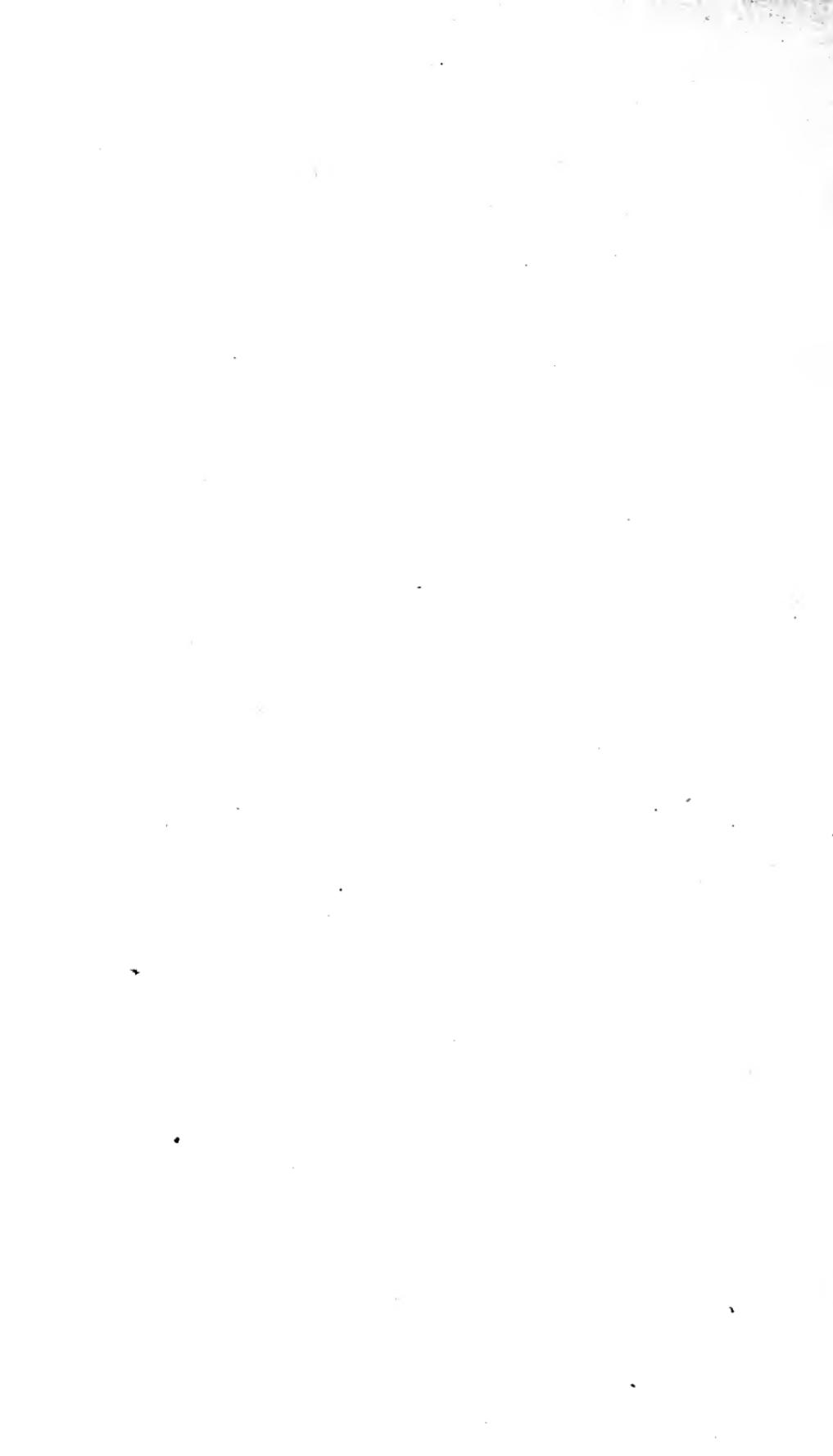


APPENDICES.

Appendix I.

<i>Emperor's Holy Roman Empire.</i>	<i>Kings of France.</i>	<i>Kings of Great Britain.</i>	<i>Kings of Spain.</i>	<i>Electors of Brandenburg, after, Kings of Prussia.</i>	<i>Tsars of Russia.</i>
1600 . Rudolf II (since 1576)	Henry IV (since 1589)	Elizabeth (since 1558)	Philip III (since 1598)	Joachim Frederick, Elector of Brandenburg since (1598).	
1603 1606 1608	James I.			Vasili Shuinski (The false Dimitri)	
1610 1612 . Matthias (King of Hungary, 1609.)	Louis XIII			John Sigismund, (also Duke of Prussia, (1616).	
1613 1619 . Ferdinand II				Philip IV	
1621 1625				Charles I	
1636 . Ferdinand III.	Louis XIV			George William	
1640 1643 1645 1649 1653				Frederick William, the Great Elector.	
1658 . Leopold I				Alexis, Oliver Cromwell, Protector.	
1660 1665				Richard Cromwell, Protector.	
				Charles II	Charles II.

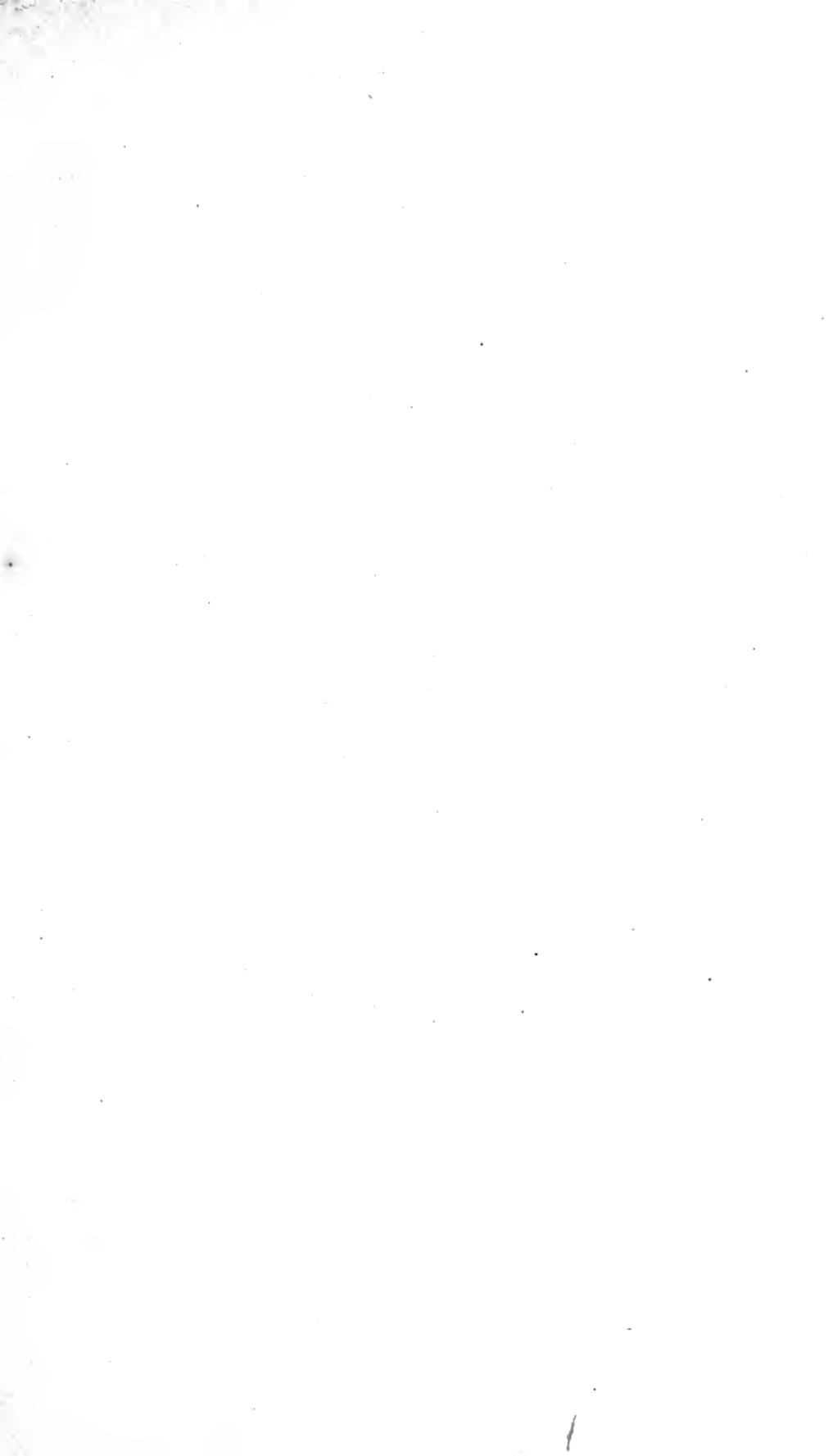




1676		Feodor II.
1682		Ivan V.
1685	James II.	{ Peter I.
1688	William III and	
1689	Mary II.	Frederick I, (King
	William III, alone	of Prussia, 1701).
1694		
1696		Philip V.
1700		
1702	Anne.	
1705	Joseph I.	
1711	Charles VI.	Fred'k William I.
1713		
1714		George I.

Appendix II.

<i>Kings of Sweden.</i>	<i>Kings of Denmark.</i>	<i>Kings (elected) of Poland.</i>	<i>Sultans of the Turks.</i>	<i>Kings of Spain.</i> (<i>United to Spain</i>).	<i>Kings of Portugal.</i>
1600. Sigismund, King of Poland (since 1592).	Christian IV (since 1588).	Sigismund III (since 1587).	Muhammad III (since 1595). Ahmad I.	(Governors) Catholic Netherlands. (Now Belgium).	Archduke Albert, Infanta Isabella, (since 1599).
1603. Charles IX.	•	•	•	•	Infanta Isabella, alone.
1604. Gustavus Adolphus.	•	•	•	•	Cardinal-Infant Ferdinand.
1617	•	•	Mustapha I. Othman II.	•	Dom Francisco de Mello.
1618	•	•	•	•	Marquis of Castel Rodrigo.
1621	•	•	Mustapha I (<i>again</i>)	•	Archduke Leopold.
1622	•	•	Murad IV.	•	
1623	•	•	•	•	
1632. Christina.	•	•	Ladislas VII.	•	
1633	•	•	•	•	
1640	•	•	Ibrahim	John IV.	
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1684. Charles X.	•	•	•	•	Archduke John. Marq. of Fromiata.
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1664				Marquis of Castel Rodrigo.
1668				Duke of Feria.
1669				
1670			Count of Monterey	
1674	Christian V.	Michael Koributh Vichnevetski.	Duke of Villahermosa.	
1675		John Sobieski.	Alexander Farnese of Parma.	
1678			Marquis of Castanaga.	
1683				Maximilian Emmanuel, Elector of Bavaria.
1687				
1691				
1692				
1695	Charles XII.	Mustapha II.		
1697				
1699	Frederick IV.	Augustus I., Elector of Saxony.		
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Appendix III.





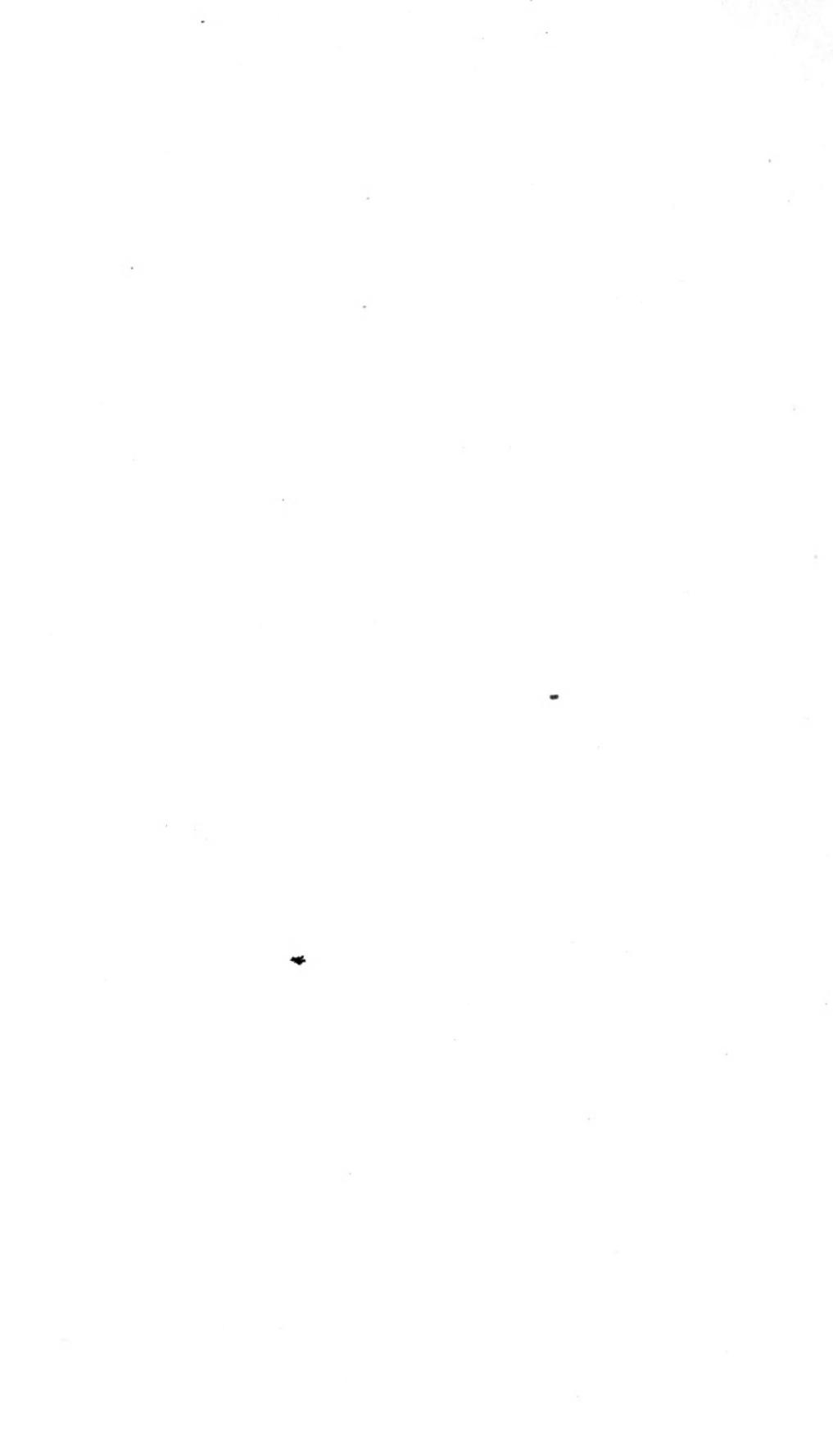
1676	Innocent XI (Odescalchi).			
1689	Alexander VIII (Ottoboni).			
1691	Innocent XII (Pignatelli).			
1694				
1700	Clement XI (Albani).	Philip V, King of Spain.	Archduke Charles, of Austria.	
1707				
1713		Naples.	Sicily.	
		Emperor Charles VI.	Victor Amadeus II, Duke of Savoy.	

Francesco Farnese, Rainaldo d'Este.

Appendix IV.

<i>Electors Palatine.</i>	<i>Electors of Saxony.</i>	<i>Dukes, aft. Electors, of Bavaria.</i>	<i>Dukes, aft. Electors, of Hanover.</i>	<i>Elector - Arch-bishops of Mayence.</i>	<i>Elector - Arch-bishops of Cologne.</i>	<i>Elector - Arch-bishops of Treves.</i>	<i>Princes of Orange-Nassau.</i>
1600 . Frederick IV (since 1583)	Christian II (since 1591).	Maximilian (since 1596).	.....	Wolfgang von Dalberg (since 1582).	Ernest of Bavaria (since 1583)	Lothar von Metternich (since 1599).	Philip William (since 1584).
1601	John Adam von Bicken.	.....	.....	.....
1604	John Schweickhard von Kronenberg.	.....	.....	.....
1610 . Frederick V (King of Bohemia, 1619) (exp'l'd 1620 died 1632).	John George I.	.....	Ferdinand of Bavaria.	.....	.....
1611
1612
1618
1623	Electors.	.....	.....	.....
1625	Maximilian.	.....	.....	.....
1626
1629
1647
1648 . Charles Louis I.	William II (Stadtholder).



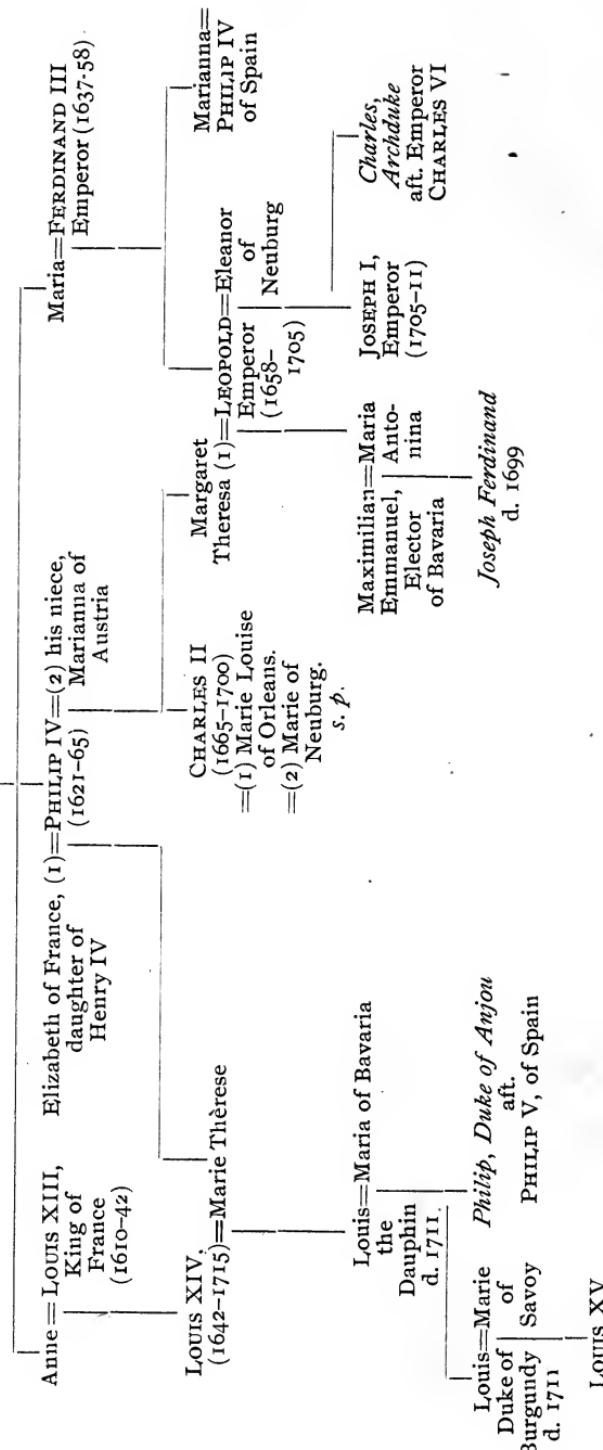


1650					Maximilian Henry of Bavaria.	William III (Stadtholder, 1672, King of Great Britain, 1689).
1651				Ferdinand.		Charles Caspar von der Leyen.
1652				John George II.	Lothar Frederick von Metternich.	
1656					Damian Hartard von der Leyen.	
1673						
1675						John Hugo von Orsbeck.
1676						
1679				Maximilian Emanuel.	Charles Henry von Metternich.	
1679	Charles Louis II.	John George III.			Anselm Francis von Ingelheim.	
1680	Philip William.				Ernest Augustus.	
1685	John William.					
1688						
1690	John William.					
1691		John George IV.				
1692						
1694				Augustus I. (King of Poland, 1697).	Ernest Augustus.	Lothar Francis von Schönborn.
1698						George, (King of Great Britain, 1714).
1702						
1711						Charles Joseph of Lorraine.
						William IV (never Stadtholder).

Appendix V.

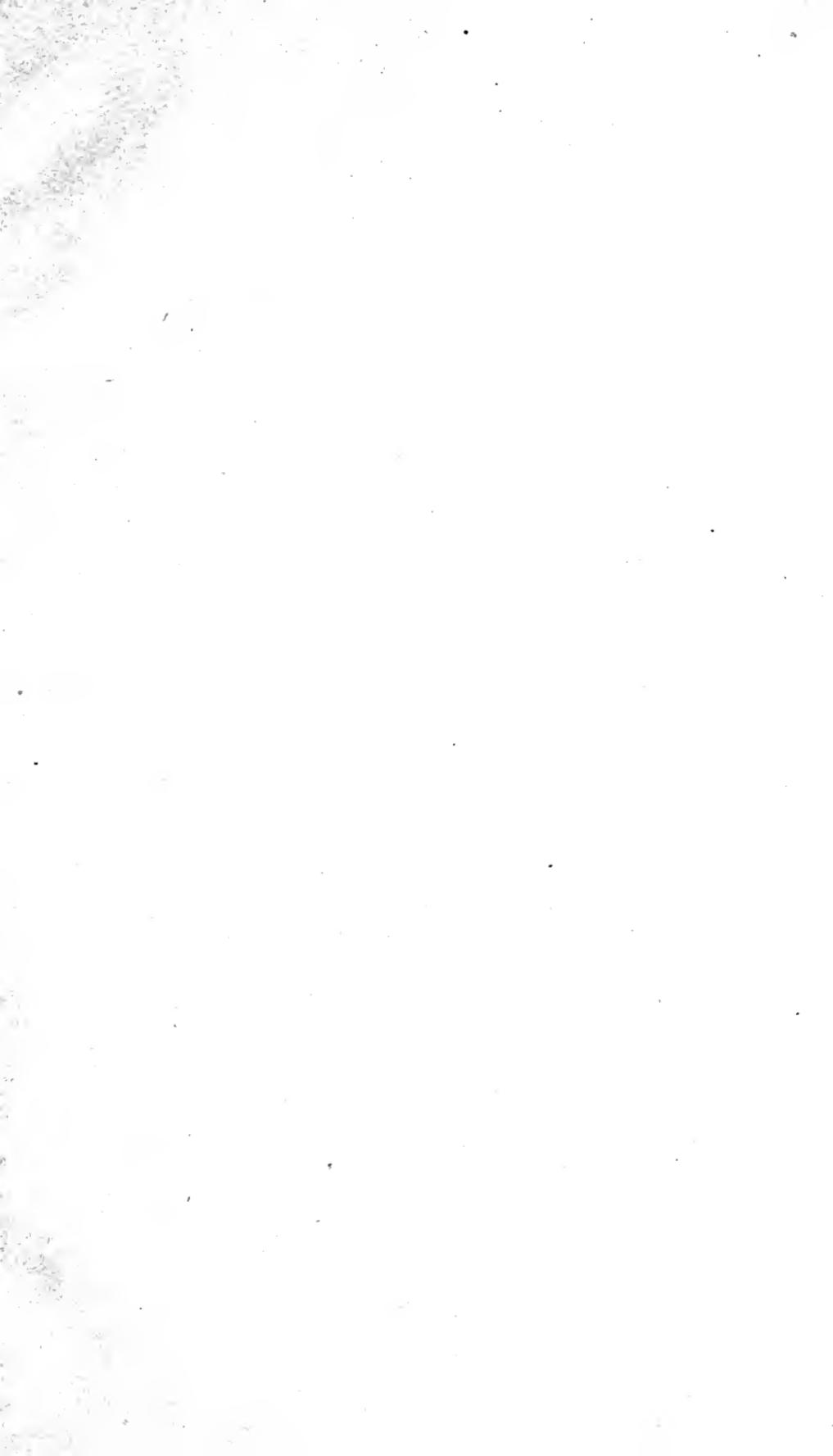
[Table representing the relationship of the claimants to the Spanish Succession.]

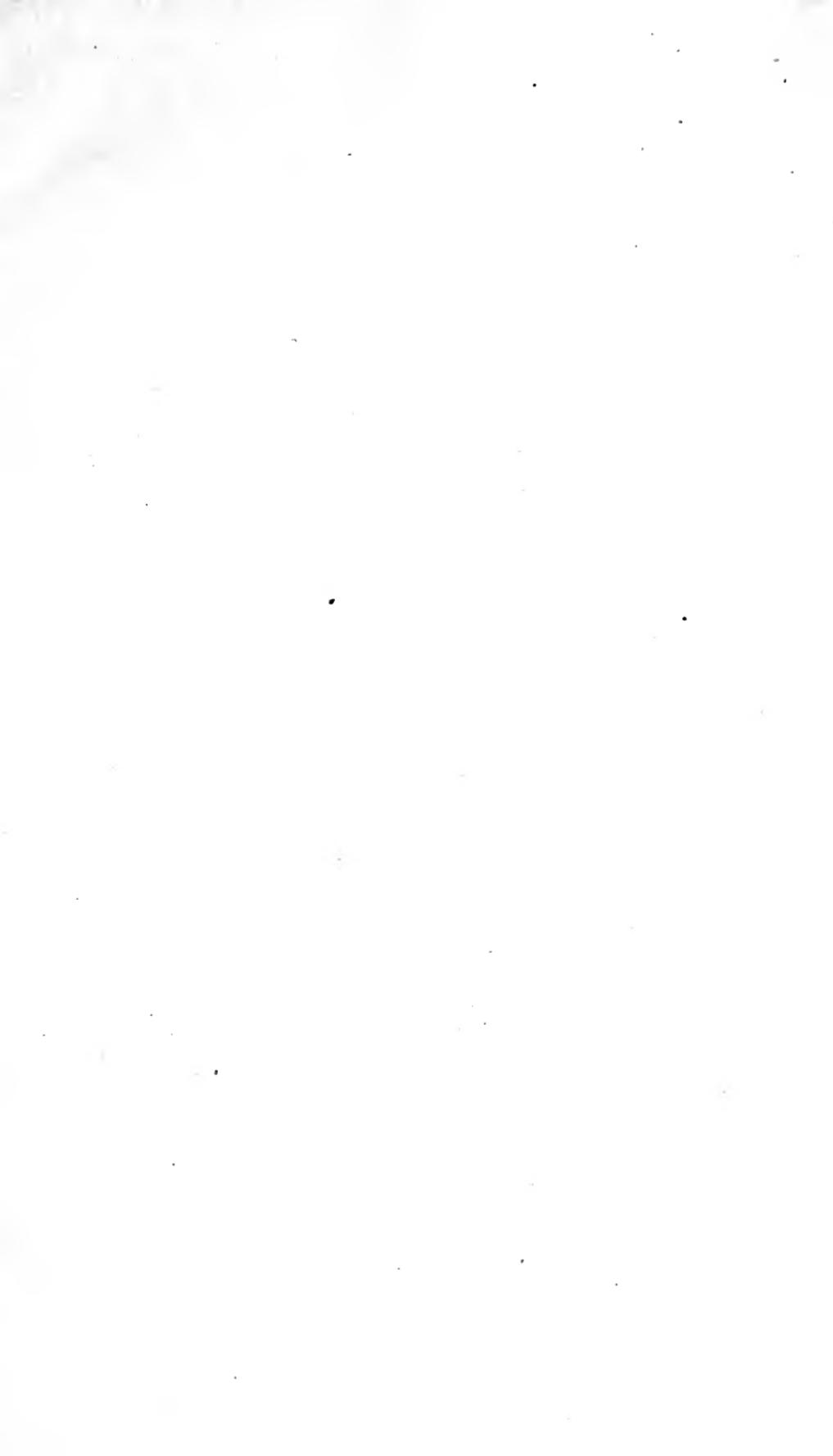
PHILIP III, KING OF SPAIN (1598-1621) = MARGARET, OF AUSTRIA.











Full-Time and Part-Time

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[Jesu]

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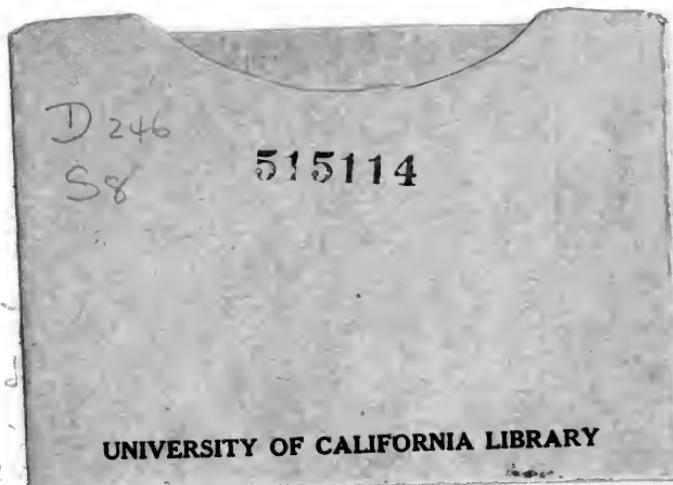
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General Library
University of California
Berkeley

L. Baily - alter in life & his wife
R. Fisher - author of *Woolly Mammoth*
L. R. Palmer - Canadian author

Browning - John Greenleaf - XUL 1060-72
Hawthorne - Nathaniel - 1804-84
Longfellow - Henry Wadsworth - 1807-82



P. Head

Carpenter
Orson
Gifford - d
Fiske - R.
H. B. - R.

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